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HONOLULU, H. I.: TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1898.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1988.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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P. O. Box 196, Honolulu, H. I.
King and Bethel Streets.

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Attorney at Law and Agent to
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Kahumanu Street, Honolulu, H. I.

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Attorney at Law and Notary Pub-
lic. Attends all Courts of the
Republic. Honolulu, H. I.

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Will be pleased to transact any
business entrusted to his care.
Office over Bishop's Bank.

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Dental Rooms on Fort Street. Of-
fice in Brewer's Block, Cor. Fort
and Hotel Sts; entrance, Hotel St.

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chants. King and Bethel Streets,
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Importers and Dealers in Lumber and
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Offices:—414 Fort Street.

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THE WESTERN AND HAWAIIAN

INVESTMENT CO.,

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Money Loaned for long or short per-
iods on approved security.

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Be Sure and See the Plays
of the

PROVIDENT SAVINGS

Life Assurance Society

Of New York,

Before Taking Out a Policy.

E. R. ADAMS.

No. 407 Fort Street. General Agent.

WILDER & CO.,

Lumber, Paints, Oils, Nails, Sash,
& Building Materials, all kinds.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.,

Machinery of every description
made to order.

H. E. McIntyre & Bro.,

Grocery and Feed Store. Corner
King and Fort Sts., Honolulu.

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Wholesale and Retail Grocer
219 KING ST. TEL. 119

Fancy, Pastry and Ship Stores Supplied
on Short Notice.

New goods by every steamer. Orders from
the other Islands faithfully executed.

CONSOLIDATED

SODA WATER WORKS CO.
(Limited.)

Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allee Sts.

Hollister & Co.

Agents.

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

MEN STOWED IN

Dangerous Packing of Soldiers on
the S. S. Peru.

ALL HEALTH LAWS DEFIED

Complaints That Should Have At-
tention—Food—Case of Trans-
portation of Sick.

From every transport that has
touched here has come the story of
overcrowding. This complaint has had
precedence over even the ready
grumbling concerning food and ser-
vice.

Any intelligent being knows that
there has, of necessity, been haste in
the shipment of soldiers to Manila.
Further, it has been conceded or ad-
mitted by the sharpest critics that
nothing like either shore room or shore
food was to be expected aboard the
ships. The greatest allowance has
been patiently and submissively made
by the men. People here who have
had an interest in the comfort of the
men in uniform have had the judg-
ment to discount heavily the state-
ments of grievances.

About all of the accounts current in
the line of trouble telling have been
brought to this office. In each case
investigation has been made with the
assistance of capable judges. Prior to
this time there has been no occasion
for making publication of what was
gleaned corroborative of the charges,
or of the charges themselves. It may
be said now, as was without any re-
ference to requests for a hunting out,
that provision for the men might have
been better, but was not so ill-man-
aged as to call for or plainly suggest
reform.

Affairs on the S. S. Peru are in a
rather bad way. There are more than
900 passengers. There should not be
more than 500. A measurement has
been made of the air allowance on the
bunk deck below. Each man has about
seventy cubic feet, as against the re-
commended minimum allowance of 200
and the garrison allowance of 800 to
1,000. This is a frightful crowding up
of men. The beds themselves are of wov-
en wire. There are mattresses. The
mattresses are to be done away with
here. This will help a little. The over-
crowding should be remedied. It is
dangerous. It is shameful. The men
can sleep very little. In the double
bunks, and there are but few single
ones, two men are simply packed to-
gether. Some of the soldiers get to
the decks above at night, but there is
not room for many of them. Neither
Asiatic coolies nor blackbirded Poly-
nesians on this ocean are these men in
the service of the United States Govern-
ment. The men on the Peru have poor
food, carelessly cooked and there is not
enough of it. The galley for the 900
men is not the size of a private board-
ing house kitchen. It is close to the
living place of the Chinese crew. Din-
ner for the men yesterday was coffee,
potatoes and beef and soft bread. This
is better than they had at sea. It is
told as a fact that for a couple of days
after leaving San Francisco pork was
served when beef should have been and
that fresh beef became spoiled and was
thrown overboard. Men tell of trying
to get onions, of stealing them, and
that later the vegetable was thrown
overboard by the bag because rotten.
Then there is no "washing the plate."
The Peru has forty wash basins for
the whole of the men. This is all. The
men wash clothes as best they can.
The drinking water on the ship is bad,
in that it is tepid.

Officers who are paying \$1.50 per day
for subsistence on the Peru say they
are getting half living. For them-
selves the men would like to have
cooks taken from their own ranks re-
place the negroes who run the galley.

A very touching statement is out
from the Red Cross hospital on Bere-
tanis street. This is that the two en-
listed men who are in the place under
treatment for typhoid fever walked
from their ship to the street car, made
the long trip with a load of passengers
and at the end of the trying journey
were walked from the car into the hos-
pital. Upon arrival they were delirious
and in the collapse stage. Ladies
of the Red Cross speak sorrowfully of
this incident. An offer had been made
by the Red Cross to furnish litters and
to man them. This offer was declined.
A lieutenant who is at the hospital had
a chartered street car for his convey-
ance was on a stretcher and had plen-
ty of attention all the way. He was
handled as a very sick man should be.
The privates were not so carried. All
are satisfied that the actual con-
dition of the enlisted men was not
known.

The Peru went to the Irmgard from
the Pacific Mail wharf late yesterday
afternoon. As night came on it was
appreciated to allow about 600 of the men
to sleep on the Irmgard wharf and the
have most staidly staid themselves of
the privilege.

Smith-Bertelmann

William Smith a clerk in the post
office and Miss Helen Bertelmann of
Kauai were married at the Catholic
Cathedral last evening. The Bishop of
Pamoa officiated. August Dreier
gave the bride away.

IS IN THE FOLD

Direct Official Recognition
of the Red Cross.

Congratulations Extended—Miss
Baron in Cuba—A Welcome
to Hawaii Is Offered.

Executive Committee Rooms:
53 William Street.
New York, July 8, 1898.

Emily Foster Day, Secretary Red
Cross Society, Honolulu, H. I.
My Dear Madam:—Your much es-
teemed letter of the 14th ultimo ad-
dressed to the Secretary of the Red
Cross Society has been referred to me
from the Department of State. Your
letter is read with much satisfaction,
and we are glad to know that you
were to the occasion, in the name of
the Red Cross, to meet the war of the
troops on their way to Manila.

In the absence of Miss Clara Barton,
who is now doing such splendid work
near Santiago de Cuba with almost the
entire force of the American National
Red Cross, I am pleased to give you
official permission to use the Red
Cross in the good work you have or-
ganized, and to enclose herewith a
copy of a Constitution, suitable for per-
manent organization. I shall be glad
to have you advise us officially of your
adoption of this Constitution, using
such by-laws as you may desire, giv-
ing us a list of your officers and mem-
bers, and making a brief report of the
work you have already performed.

The good people of California have
organized a State Red Cross with
numerous auxiliaries, the whole com-
pact being auxiliary to the National
Committee at Washington, and yester-
day a member of this Committee, Judge
Joseph Sheldon, left for San Francisco
for the purpose of making the relation-
ship between that organization and the
National Red Cross more close and
satisfactory. I am today writing him
of your organization and requesting
him to communicate with you. I also
give you his San Francisco address,
which is 1001 Golden Gate Ave. In
order that you may be twelve days
nearer to an official representative of
the National Committee.

I beg you to extend my sincere re-
spects to Mrs. Sewall and Mrs. Dole,
in which all of our members would
join if they were present.

I shall send a copy of your letter to
Miss Barton, and welcoming your de-
mand country to Sisterhood in the
Union, beg to remain,

Most sincerely,
STEPHEN E. BARTON,
Chairman Executive Committee.

CONSTITUTION.

Preamble—Whereas, on the 22nd day
of August, 1864, at Geneva, Switzer-
land, an international treaty of the
Red Cross was agreed upon and sub-
sequently adopted by nations, the
United States of America included;
And, on the 20th day of October, 1868,
supplementary articles, known as the
Additional Articles concerning the
Navy, were proposed, which have been
recently adopted by the Governments
of the United States and Spain as a
modus vivendi during the present hos-
tilities;

And, whereas, the object of the
treaty of Geneva and of the Additional
Articles is to secure the mitigation of
the evils inseparable from war, of
suppressing needless severities and of
ameliorating the condition of soldiers
and sailors injured and wounded in
battle;

And, whereas, in accordance with
the resolutions of the international
conference at Geneva, there has been
incorporated in this country, with
headquarters at Washington, one Na-
tional organization of the Red Cross,
recognized by the Government of the
United States by all the Governments
adopting the treaty of Geneva, and by
the International Committee, as the
National Organization in which shall
center and by which shall be directed
all Red Cross work in the United
States;

Now, therefore, in order to assist in
carrying out the humane objects of the
Red Cross Treaty of Geneva, an Aux-
iliary Society of the Red Cross is here-
by organized with a constitution as fol-
lows:

OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY.

The objects of this society are: First,
to render, to the extent of its ability,
through the American National Red
Cross, or its properly authorized Na-
tional Auxiliary Committee, prompt
and efficient aid in money and ma-
terials in case of war, pestilence, famine
floods or other calamity, which may be
regarded by the American National
Red Cross as national in extent or
character, or as calling for the aid of
the combined American Societies of
the Red Cross.

WHEN AID SHALL BE RENDERED.

All aid rendered by this Society shall
be only upon the call of and under di-
rection of the American National Red
Cross. Except however, in cases of
great haste, where telegraphic com-
munication may be interrupted and
prompt communication with the Amer-
ican National Red Cross is impossible,
this Society being adjacent to any field
of disaster, such as destruction by fire
or flood, may provisionally take up
the work of relief, but shall immedi-
ately inform the American National
Red Cross in order that the latter may
take the work under its direction and
control.

Done

At 7:30 this morning the S. S. Peru
was standing off a couple of miles. The
port pilot, physician Board of Health
and mail agents were aboard. The
Doric has immigrants and freight.

A COAST SENATOR

Geo. C. Perkins Talks of
the Late Congress.

Relations With Foreign Countries.
President McKinley—Lessons
of War—Hawaii.

This is a portion of what Senator
Geo. C. Perkins said in an interview at
San Francisco upon his return from
Washington:

"Since war was declared Congress
has been in constant and active ses-
sion. The war has added enormously
to our work, for there were all of the
war measures to pass, in addition to
the regular work of the session. This
administration is one of the best we
have had since the days of Lincoln.
President McKinley is a hard-working,
sustaining man, who is trying sin-
cerely to do what is right. He is work-
ing day and night upon the conduct
of this war, and is trying to carry it
on in a humane manner, and with as
little loss of life to either side as is
consistent with the success of Ameri-
can arms.

"Before I left Washington I had a
conversation with Secretary of State
Day, who assured me that the rela-
tions of this country with all other
foreign nations are perfectly friendly.
The interview between President Mc-
Kinley and the new Russian minister
was of a very friendly character, and
Germany does not seem disposed to
make trouble. Of course the relations
between the two great Anglo-Saxon
nations are of the warmest, bound as
they are by ties of race and language.

"It is more than probable that our
Government will demand the independ-
ence of Cuba and coaling stations in
Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands,
with probably Porto Rico as guaran-
tee for a war indemnity. This is the
least that can be asked.

"The general effect of this war has
been to open the eyes of the people of
Europe to what we can do, and to open
our eyes to what the nation is capable
of. It has also made the Nicaragua
Canal almost a certainty. The next
Congress will take it up, and will be-
gin its construction. While the old
company has lost some of its rights
and concessions, the Governments of
Nicaragua and Costa Rica are anxious
to have the United States carry on and
complete the work, and will do every-
thing to aid us. I have been told by
the State Department that Nicaragua
is willing to make it possible for us
to take the whole of it by treaty.

CYCLONERE.

Detail of Sport at the Track the

Closing Night.

There were several quite good things
for the wind-up at Cyclonere on Sat-
urday evening last. The crowd was very
small. Not more than 300 people were
in the grand stand, while the bleacher
contingent was exceedingly light.

Tom V. King is the amateur champion.
He has climbed to the top by hard and
constant work. Time was when King had
to make a hard fight for place, but he
stuck to it and his determination and
strength have been rewarded. Hermann
Ludlow has proven himself a plucky rider
and will improve, but he was beaten
squarely by King in the match. King
took the first heat, Ludlow the second.
The third was a pretty dead heat, and
the fourth was taken by King. All of
the finishes were fine. The best time for
the mile was 2:44.

In the amateur mile handicap, with King
and Ludlow out of it, there was a dead
heat between Santos and Long with
Frank at third money. There were seven
starters in this race and it was an in-
teresting contest from start to finish. The
run off resulted in a win for Long.

Allan Jones did not start in the profes-
sional mile handicap. Manoa won from
the scratch. Sylvester, who had forty
yards was second and Jackson from
seventy yards was third. Time 2:43 1/2.

Eight men came to the tape for the
two-thirds of a mile greenhorn race. Dan
Vida won, with Vierra second and Law-
rence third. There was a good deal of
sharp sprinting from the start.

Little Mike O'Trill "made tricks" and
earned lots of applause.

The tug-of-war was between the Leash
and Twill teams, and was won by the
former in twenty-eight minutes. Several
of the contestants were drunk but the
event made a lot of sport.

Teachers' Association

The Teachers' Association will hold
its annual meeting at 1 o'clock tomor-
row afternoon in the High school build-
ing. Arrangements for it were made
at the committee conference held Sat-
urday. Officers will be elected and
committees will be appointed for the
ensuing year.

QUIET LOT

THIS TIME

Sturdy Regulars Aboard Peru
and Puebla.

A FAMOUS CAVALRY SQUADRON

Artillery and Infantry—A Double
Arrival—Feast Day—The Sick.

Red Cross—Notes.

DOUBLE ARRIVAL.

The two troop ships expected came in
on time as scheduled by the Advertiser
of Saturday morning. The City of Puebla
is at the Oceanic wharf. The Peru was

field, fighting the battle of Nashville as
infantry. They were later with General
Wilson's Command in Alabama and
Georgia.

Colonel Kellogg, now in command of
the squadron of the regiment that is
ready for any amount of hard fighting
at Manila, was a lieutenant of infantry
of General George W. Thomas' staff in
the same engagement with the Fourth
Cavalry in the opening battle of Chick-
amauga. Major Wirth Davis, then a
second lieutenant in the Fourth Cavalry,
now Inspector general of the Department
of the Columbia, distinguished himself
by signal gallantry in this engagement.

After the Civil War the Fourth Cav-
alry under command of General Macken-
zie, was sent to Texas. In 1879 they went
to Colorado, and afterward to Dakota
and Kansas, having constant service with
the Indians. In 1881 they went to New
Mexico, in 1885 to Arizona, in 1890 they
came to California, and now, after a
brief interval of peace, they go into ac-
tive service again at Manila.

This most enviable record, both during
and since the war, has earned for the
Fourth Cavalry the reputation of being
one of the best service regiments in the
army. There is no doubt that if there are
laurels to be won in the Philippines, the
Fourth Cavalry will add another gallant
chapter to its distinguished history.

Col. Kellogg has made many friends in
Honolulu already. He is a tall, hand-

taken to the Pacific Mail wharf but will
be taken from there today and anchored
in the stream to make place for the
Doric, from the Orient.

A sort of double arrival was made by
the City of Puebla. She came in, went
out, and came in again. This was be-
cause she had somehow gotten ahead
of the headquarters ship. Major Gen-
eral Otis was given the salute of his rank
by the Mohican. The military chief of
this expedition is a typical American sol-
dier of commanding appearance, kindly
personality and with a record of dis-
tinguished service. The Major General
and staff will make an official call upon
President Dole at the executive building
this forenoon.

WILL NOT CAMP

The troops on the two ships will not
go into camp ashore. There was a report
current on Saturday that a garrison
would be established near Lunallilo here.
Gen. Otis said yesterday that this would
not be done. It would not be a practical
arrangement at all. The camp life would
be of duration for only two or at the
most three days. The other three ships
of this expedition will be in here on Fri-
day or Saturday of this week and so soon
as they are coaled the fleet of five will
go on to Manila. It would require con-
siderable time to bring camp equipment
ashore and take it back to the vessels
again. A considerable amount of freight
was being shifted on the Peru yesterday,
but this was for the purpose of reaching
some supplies that had been stored far
below and that were needed. Maj. Gen.
Otis and all his officers are very much
pleased with Honolulu.

The two ships now here are greatly
overcrowded. This is especially the case
with the Peru. But the men, all of whom
are regulars, do not complain.

RECEPTION

The Government band was at the wharf
for the ships on Saturday morning. The
men have had shore liberties in squads.
They have wandered about the town a
good deal and have found perhaps their
principal amusement in bathing at the
boat houses in the harbor. There was
not a great deal of enthusiasm shown on
Saturday by way of reception to the sol-
diers. This was perhaps mainly for the
reason that all of the men are regulars.
There are a good many recruits, more
notably in the artillery. Nearly all of
them are from the east.

At noon tomorrow the men of the Peru
and City of Puebla will be feasted on the
grounds of the Executive building. At
the same hour the officers will be at
luncheon in the Club of the officers of the
N. G. H. Capt. W. G. Ashley said last
night that the regulations obtaining here-
before during the picnic on the grounds
would be in full force as usual tomorrow.

CRACK CAVALRY

The Fourth Cavalry was organized in
1855. Its first service was in Kansas and
Indian Territory against the Cheyenne In-
dians and in the John Brown troubles.
Most of the regiment was at the Battle
of Wilson's Creek in Missouri. Two
troops went to West Virginia as General
McClellan's headquarters guard. The
others were with the Western army at
Shiloh and continued with it throughout
that campaign. They were engaged in
the battle of Murfreesboro and went
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THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, from
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DISTRICT
COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture
and beware of worthless imitations or substitutions.
1700

TORAL SURRENDERS SANTIAGO TO SHAFER

Whole Eastern End of Cuba Goes to United States—10,000 Spanish Troops to Be Sent Home—Watson to Attack Spain.

"PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 14.—Secretary of War, Washington: Before Santiago, July 14.—General Toral formally surrendered the troops of his army and the division of Santiago on the terms and understanding that his troops shall be returned to Spain. General Shafter will appoint commissioners to draw up the conditions of arrangements for carrying out the terms of surrender.

"This is very gratifying and General Shafter and the officers and men of his command are entitled to great credit for their sincerity and fortitude in overcoming the almost insurmountable obstacles which they encountered. A portion of the army had been infected with yellow fever and efforts will be made to separate those who are infected and those free from it, and to keep those who are still on board ship separated from those on shore. Arrangements will be immediately made for carrying out further instructions of the President and yourself.

"NELSON A. MILES,
Major-General of the Army."

SPAIN PREPARED TO SEEK PEACE.

NEW YORK, July 14.—The Washington correspondent of the Herald sends the following:

Independence for Cuba.
Transfer of Porto Rico to the United States in exchange for the Philippines.
Coaling station in the latter island for the United States.
Spain is willing to make these concessions to obtain peace, according to a dispatch received by President McKinley from a semi-official source.

This impression is primarily based upon the action of General Toral after consultation with Madrid in surrendering Santiago and the troops under his command. Secondly, it is based upon the reports received from Madrid, showing that the people are becoming convinced of the uselessness of continuing the struggle, and that pressure is being exerted in the interest of peace by the Vatican and by at least one of the European powers.

The information in the possession of the authorities shows that it has been the cry of the army from the start that it stands ready to retrieve the losses of the navy. The fact that General Toral with between 10,000 and 12,000 men has surrendered will now doubtless cause the army to fall in line in a general appeal for peace.

It can be stated on authority that no representation has yet been made to this Government either from its agents abroad or foreign representatives in Washington respecting its attitude on the peace question or the terms which it will be willing to accept.

LONDON, July 14.—A dispatch to the Times from Madrid, says: Peace prospects are improving. Symptoms of a change are especially marked in commercial circles. The Madrid Chamber of Commerce has received telegrams in favor of peace from Cadiz, Vigo and elsewhere, but nobody favors it at any price. The movement may be described as a desire for peace with honor, without great territorial sacrifices. Inordinate demands might easily arouse a warlike spirit, compelling the Government to swim with the popular current, regardless of consequences.

WATSON'S FLEET PREPARES TO SAIL.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Commodore Watson, with the Eastern Squadron, will sail within the next four days, probably Sunday. He was detached from the blockading station off Havana more than a week ago, and ordered to collect his vessels from Sampson's fleet. The next few days will be consumed in having divers clean the bottoms of vessels, in coaling them and in getting supplies on board. The Yankee left New York yesterday with ammunition for this squadron.

The vessels of Watson's squadron will probably rendezvous off Mole St. Nicholas or Cape Haytien. The course for the Canaries will be charted, and an average speed of ten knots an hour is expected to be maintained until the Island of Ferrol, the chief of the Canaries, is reached. While it is fortified not much trouble in taking is expected, and a competent force of marines will probably be landed to occupy the chief strategic points of the Island.

The squadron will sail for Spain, and after making demonstration at Cadiz will steam through the Straits of Gibraltar, shell Malaga and proceed in a northeasterly direction to Port Mahon, in the Balearic Islands. The defenses at this place are obsolete and Watson will find but little trouble in taking them.

NOW TO MOVE ON PORTO RICO.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—"Next comes Porto Rico," said Secretary Alger, after receiving news of Santiago's formal surrender, "and then, if need be, Havana."

The first chapter in the land campaign of the United States against Spain closed today when the Spanish colors gave place over Santiago to the American flag. Next will follow the transportation of the Spanish troops back to their native land and the capture of the island of Porto Rico, unless peace soon intervenes.

The Secretary said that the Porto Rican expedition would go forward immediately. It will comprise new men entirely. The warriors in the trenches before Santiago have distinguished themselves, and it not deemed prudent to bring them in unnecessary contact with new troops in view of the danger of spreading contagion. The sick soldiers will be nursed back to health and brought to the United States as soon as they can be safely removed. Immune regiments will be ordered to Santiago to garrison the town, and, as stated in these dispatches yesterday, two of these regiments are already under orders to proceed.

The Porto Rican expedition will be commanded by General Miles in person, though General Brooke, now in command at Camp Thomas, is expected to assist him. The size of the expedition will depend upon General Miles' wishes, although it is believed that 25,000 men will be sufficient for the purpose. At San Juan the navy will be of greater assistance than it was at Santiago, owing to the possibility of approaching the town more closely, without risking contact with the mines. General Brooke is now on his way to Washington, by direction of Secretary Alger, so that he will be in a position to make his views direct to the department. The experience gained in dispatching Shafter's expedition, it is expected, will aid the officials in their determination to make short work of the Porto Rican affair.

Investigation with respect to the climatic conditions at San Juan has convinced the officials that there will be practically no

danger to troops there from yellow fever, which annually prevails in nearly all parts of Cuba. The city of San Juan, which is built on high ground, is said to be exceptionally clean for a Spanish town. The water is said to be good, and, all things considered, it is not believed that the present arrangement for the invasion of the island will be interfered with.

WHAT IT COST TO TAKE SANTIAGO.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The siege of Santiago lasted two weeks and was remarkable in many respects, and in none more than the heavy percentage of loss through death, wounds or sickness of the soldiers and sailors engaged on both sides.

Looking back over the record of these two weeks, it is seen that a great ironclad squadron has been destroyed; that nearly a thousand Spanish sailors have been drowned or killed by shell and flame and that an untold number of Spanish soldiers have died in the trenches of Santiago. On the other hand about 250 American soldiers have been killed, and in round numbers, 2000 more have been sent to the hospitals from wounds, fevers and other ailments. Our fleet had remarkable exemption from disaster in the many engagements it had with the forts at the entrance of the harbor and with the Spanish squadron.

THE FIFTH EXPEDITION.

Major General Otis yesterday issued the following orders, designating the troops to sail, and their transports, on the fifth expedition that will leave on the 21st inst.:

The following designated troops of the command will be placed in readiness to embark for the Philippine Islands on steamers hereinafter named by Thursday next, the 21st inst., and are assigned to transports as follows:

To the steamer Pennsylvania, the First Montana Volunteers and recruits of the First California Volunteers.

To the steamer Rio Janeiro, two battalions of the First South Dakota Volunteers, recruits of the First and Second Battalions of the Eighteenth United States Infantry, Signal Corps detachment, consisting of three officers and thirty men, and recruits of the Utah Light Artillery.

To the steamer St. Paul, one battalion South Dakota Volunteers recruits of First Colorado Volunteer, recruits of Thirteenth Minnesota Volunteers and Signal Corps detachment, consisting of two officers and twenty enlisted men.

Brigadier General H. G. Otis will accompany the expedition and will assume full command. He has not yet selected the vessel upon which he will sail, but will report to the commanding general of camp Mexico.

In addition to recent invoices from the United States,

The Pacific Hardware Co.

have just receive direct from England:

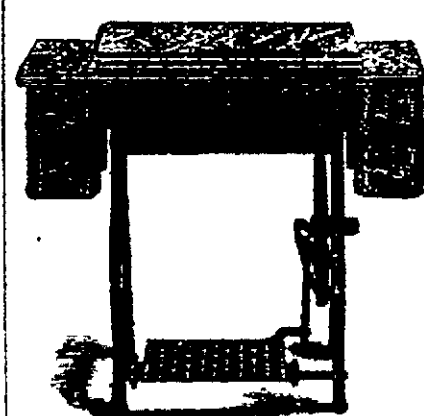
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Your Promise to Pay
A LITTLE EVERY MONTH is what we would like.



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CRESOLENE being administered by inhalation
places the safest and most effective means of treating
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**Our prices
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our qualities.**

Our prices always seem too low. People cannot understand it. They have been used to paying so much more than they cannot believe that we give the same qualities at less prices. "But seeing is believing." Come and see for yourself. Examine the goods as critically as possible. Ask all the questions you wish. Put us under oath. We tell you beforehand that, go where you will, you cannot find Furniture prices to equal ours.

OUR SPECIAL FEATURE

For this week is a new table known as the COMBINATION DINING TABLE.

The reason they are called Combination lies in the fact of their being compact. All extra leaves are stored under the table proper—no running around looking for extra leaves when wanted, just pull out one end of the extension and by an upward movement add as many leaves as desired. That's the feature.

A new line of
DINING ROOM CHAIRS
have just been received. It will be worth your while to examine them while looking at the tables.

J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers.

KING & BETHLE 575.

GET IT AT
WATERHOUSE'S.

**Throw the
responsibility
on us—**

That's what our patrons do. Just understand that every purchase made here is with the distinct understanding that it must give satisfaction. We want to know if it doesn't.

A lady told us the other day she got the idea ours was so exclusive a stock that the prices would be so high she couldn't trade here. That's wrong. We have exclusive styles—yes! But in point of fact our prices are LOWER than many—and as low as any store that carries reliable goods. It's the very cheap that is the very expensive.

We are always willing to exchange or refund money on goods bought of us which are not entirely satisfactory, when returned to us in good condition within a reasonable time after purchase, but with the distinct understanding that all such goods returned will have all charges paid.

When sending for samples, or for information, write plainly your name and postoffice. After receiving samples, and they prove satisfactory, order quickly, and if possible make two or three selections, marking them in the order of your choice. This will prevent the delay required in sending new samples which so often happens when goods to match the sample required are sold.

It sometimes unavoidably happens that goods ordered are out of stock, and in such cases we take the liberty of substituting what, in our judgment, is equally desirable, both in quality and price. If not satisfactory in this case, please return at our expense. In our Grocery, Crockery and Hardware departments our stock is thoroughly complete and the range of prices is all that can be desired.

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Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron bark "Paulsenberg" and "J. O. Panger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Gingham, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Battens, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

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A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Crapes, Etc.

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Sulistas, Sleeve Linings, Staff Linen, Italian Cloth, Molesters, Meltons, Serge, Kammergarns, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

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A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Grand Furniture, Bedsteads & Sleigh Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc.
American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Causico Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages.

Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease.
Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (beet and 3d beat), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Balls (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates, Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks. Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice, Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

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RUBBER STAMPS

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1894

APPOINTING TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

Owing to the fact that the joint resolution operated instantly in annexing these islands, it is to be presumed that President McKinley has already "directed" as the resolution provides, what men shall hold office here. If circumstances had permitted, he would have waited, perhaps, for an expression of sentiment, by the people of the territory.

That the President has appointed a good man to the Executive office, we have no doubt. There is not the least cause for anxiety on that point. The person nominated for the office, by a political party here, may be an admirable selection, but the movement itself is one that ignores permanent residence and citizenship in the territory. Persons who have no legal residence here, and persons living on the Mainland may be appointed who are superior in qualifications to any resident, but public opinion at present is that the territories should be governed as far as possible, by their own citizens. The rule is not hard and fast, and in this case, should not, perhaps, be applied for a number of good reasons.

THE NEW MACHINE.

It has not taken much time to start the most modern and approved "machine" in our new politics. The boys who own it make their first dash, even before the flag is raised by running over Mr. Dole. In their hurry to reach the precious boulder, there is no time to give him even a passing salute. Some of the men who have been standing near him, during five years of troubled political life, heard the rumbling of the wheels of the "machine," and raced after it, without even lifting their hats to bid him good bye. Having "supported" him for five years, they feel that the task is irksome, and a change of leadership is convenient and especially politic. They are quite willing to give Mr. Dole a certificate of good character, and discharge him on the spot.

As we learn, only a fraction of the men who have loyally supported the Republic, and Mr. Dole, have joined in the movement to put him on the shelf, even before the flag is raised. Before President McKinley is asked to make a new appointment for Governor by the "party" here, it would seem to be a decent and orderly proceeding to give the members of the party a chance to be heard on the question.

The obvious reply to this suggestion is that "machines" are not run in this way. They dictate to, and do not listen to the people.

The qualifications of the candidate recommended for the office of Governor, by the "committee" are not under discussion. We are merely commenting on the extraordinary haste made by the "committee," in promptly abandoning without any regret their leader during the trying times, and apparently pledging the party to a new candidate without even following the usual course of asking the rank and file to express an opinion on the subject. The machine first, Old Glory afterwards.

NEW PARTY LINES.

The bird that brought the news of annexation brought also the seeds of the political parties that exist on the Mainland. They have been planted, have been watered, and are sending out healthy shoots.

The need and advantages of political parties are beyond dispute. Even a few wise partisans admit it. Martin Luther, no mean authority, said that "the human reason was like a drunken man on horseback, who was sure to tumble off if left alone." Party politics enables men to ride together and when one is in danger of falling off one side of the horse, another who is about to fall from the other side, balances him, and they are not dismounted.

The Americans here, and those with American antecedents will soon fall into party lines. The Republicans, the Democrats, the Populists, will make up the parties. The man born here of American parents will follow his association.

Those of Northern European origin here will not so easily join the political parties. Their movements will be watched with interest.

The majority of those who have changed the Government, and crowned their work with annexation, we believe, Republicans. The coming territorial laws remain in the hands of the political party, the Republican will surely be Republican.

Should these laws give the franchise to the natives and the Portuguese, as

they probably will, how will these different races act? Having no relations with any of the great political parties, having no education in the principles of political government, they will follow their prejudices and sentiments, such as they are. Accidents may operate to direct them. If there is a free franchise here, the natives can outvote the Anglo-Saxons. The Portuguese can also outvote them. If the Portuguese become Republicans, the natives will probably then become Democrats, owing to the quiet antipathy between these races. The order of things may be reversed. But the Populists may secure some following, as the largest looking coin, the silver dollar, will be especially attractive to the native, without regard to standards of value.

What the theory of the coming law commissioners will be, we do not know. If they follow the precedents given by other territorial laws, there will be no limitation to the franchise, excepting only upon the Chinese and Japanese. Out of this, there will come friction, as the Japanese will ask for it, and our Federal Government has made a clear distinction between Chinese and Japanese. Congress may authorize qualified Japanese to vote. But it is not probable that it will be done for some time to come.

It is quite probable, in the making up of parties, that neither the natives nor the Portuguese will become strong partisans, but will remain in a generally neutral situation, and be open to "reasons." This will put much labor on the men who run the "machines," and call for more than usual political management.

A FAKE STORY.

The San Francisco Argonaut, in justification of its sudden conversion to the doctrine of territorial aggrandizement, quotes a recent decision of the Ninth Circuit United States Court of Appeals (Endleman et al.), which passes upon the case of two persons convicted of selling liquor in Alaska, in violation of a law passed by Congress. These persons claimed that the law was unconstitutional, because it did not apply to all of the territories alike.

The Court (which is an inferior one) held that "the territories of the United States are entirely subject to the legislative authority of Congress. They are not organized under the Constitution, nor subject to its complex distribution of the powers of government as organic law, but are the creation, exclusively, of the legislative department and subject to its supervision and control." It says: "Congress may legislate in accordance with the special needs of each locality, and vary its regulations to meet the circumstances of the people."

The Argonaut says this decision settles the whole business, and it may do as it chooses with the inhabitants of Hawaii. It can, it says, exclude undesirable Hawaiians "from the continental confines of the United States, and full blooded Hawaiians might be confined to Hawaii." It fact, it suggests, that Congress can do just as it pleases with this little territory.

This article has been widely read in this community, and it makes mischief. It misinforms the white people, and it alarms the natives. Moreover, it declares that it lays down the law for the land, as if it was the decision of the Supreme Court. And it sounds a general scare by stating that the decision is one that "will mark a new epoch in the history of Federal jurisprudence."

But the decision is not at all extraordinary, and is in accordance with precedent. It involves none of the underlying principles of constitutional government, but, on the other hand, involved only matters of local or police government.

The writer of the article, while he refers to the celebrated Dred Scott decision by the Supreme Court, does not seem to have read it.

Instead of permitting Congress to do as it pleases with the territories, the Supreme Court declares, that "the citizens of a territory are on the same footing as the citizens of the States, and are as carefully guarded as the citizens of the States," by the Constitution.

This is the law until it is reversed by the Court. The loose talk about despotic power in Congress is miserable drivel, and yellow law literature. It is a poor water logged plank on which the Argonaut is trying to float away from its wrecked theories of American destiny.

The Argonaut has not noticed that the crabs in San Francisco bay, outgrow their shells, then burst them and cast them away, and at once form new ones of larger growth. The United States, likewise, has outgrown the shell which is the growth of its first century, and has just cast it off and takes on another of greater size.

The Constitution provides (Art. III) that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States." Congress will confirm its legislation regarding the territories to the spirit of general legislation in the

several States. The language of the Court as we quote it sustains this view. The native Hawaiians must not be deceived by these malicious interpretations of the law.

It has often been said that the opposition of the Argonaut to annexation was due to money-influence. This is not true. No person making the most persistent "wild cat" investments in California, would ever risk a dollar in purchasing the influence of that paper. It is an "honestly" conducted paper, because it never was tempted.

SPEAKER REED.

Speaker Reed stands today as a singular and extraordinary figure in American politics. In the past history of State politics, which the present generation are ignorant of, there have been men that resembled him in their political attitude. But none ever approached him in his singular position, as a Republican politician. The Press discuss and analyze him, but do not agree in any explanation of his singular attitude. He is a leading Republican, and yet he has bitterly opposed the Republican policy of acquiring these Islands. The majority of Republicans in the House can depose, or "pull out his teeth" but they will not. He is not even a warm protectionist, and in full accord with his party on the tariff.

Yet this one man, even called the "Czar," fighting a policy of his own party, is still sustained by the party.

A full explanation of his attitude would call for a careful review of certain transformations and almost imperceptible changes in politics, and in the working of party machinery, which are as yet little understood.

What is more singular still is the fact that he seems to keep control of the Republican convention of his own State. It was only natural and due to party allegiance that this convention, which recently met, should have made some declaration regarding Hawaii, and the occupation of conquered Spanish territory, but it remained silent. Why? Why is this one man able to prevent party allegiance?

One explanation given is, that Mr. Reed is a "necessity." But why should he be a "necessity"? Have such "necessities" a place in our democratic form of government? Probably the simplest, though not very definite explanation is, that he is through his experience, temperament and brains, too useful a man to be discarded by his party, and this usefulness overbalances his want of loyalty to his party in certain directions.

PENAL CONTRACTS.

The effect of the joint resolution on the penal contract labor system is already an important question, and we are asked to state the points in the case, for the information of our readers.

The joint resolution provides that: "The municipal legislation of the Hawaiian Islands not contrary to the Constitution of the United States shall remain in force" until Congress shall otherwise determine.

Any Hawaiian law, therefore, contrary to the Constitution is void and has been void since July 7th.

A Hawaiian law may be inconsistent with laws of the United States, and yet be valid, according to the resolution, but it is not valid if contrary to the Constitution. A clear distinction is made.

It is generally admitted that penal labor contracts are not recognized by the common law of America. Whether this common law has been suddenly planted here by the joint resolution is a novel and interesting question.

What concerns us now is the question whether or not our penal contract laws are contrary to the Constitution, because it is now in full force here.

We express no opinion, but give the opinion of the United States Supreme Court.

If the Hawaiian penal contract law conflicts with the Constitution, it is with the 13th Amendment, which is: "Neither slavery or involuntary servitude except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

A territory is therefore included. The question is therefore, does the Hawaiian penal law recognize and enforce "involuntary servitude?"

The Supreme Court of the United States recently passed upon it, in the case of Robertson vs. Baldwin (165 U. S. 281), where a sailor who had regularly shipped, but had deserted, was arrested under a statute passed by Congress authorizing such an arrest and imprisonment.

On behalf of the sailor it was claimed that the statute was in violation of the 13th Amendment. Mr. Justice Harlan in a dissenting opinion, held that it was a clear violation of the amendment, and therefore void.

But the majority of the judges held that the words "involuntary servitude" were not sweeping, but had a definite meaning. They said: "that services which have from time immemorial

been treated as exceptional shall not be regarded as within its purview" (the 13th Amendment). The Court gives a history of sailor contracts, and shows that both in England and America these contracts with penal clauses had been recognized as necessary and lawful, and therefore it was understood by lawyers, judges and the people that they were not included in the prohibition made by the amendment.

As to any other penal contracts, the Court says, and this appears to be important language: "The breach of a contract for personal service has not, however, been recognized in this country as involving a liability to criminal punishment, except in the case of soldiers, sailors, and possibly some others, nor would public opinion tolerate a statute to that effect."

In the "Slaughter House" cases (16 Wall. 69) the Supreme Court alludes to the practice by the British planters, after slavery was abolished in the West Indies, of binding the negroes to work, with penal provisions. The British Courts declared these contracts illegal. In the case of an apprenticed negro, under the laws of Maryland, Chief Justice Chase of the Supreme Court set him free, on the ground that the contract was contrary to the laws of the United States.

The important question with us is, are our penal contract laws contrary to the Constitution, or are they merely inconsistent with the common law of the United States? If they are only inconsistent with the common law, then there is some ground for holding that they remain in full force until Congress has enacted laws specially applicable to the Islands. If they are inconsistent with the Constitution it is a different matter. The Supreme Court may hold that our penal contract laws, having existed here for many years do not come within the scope of the 13th Amendment.

The exact status of a territory has often been considered by the Supreme Court. But it has never failed to hold that any land obtained by cession or conquest was at once covered by the Constitution.

The joint resolution does not expressly state that the Constitution now prevails here. It was not necessary. It prevailed the instant President McKinley signed the resolution.

Some efforts were made in the late Legislature to repeal the penal contract laws, but the matter was not pressed. Possibly the joint resolution has repealed them. The Supreme Court of the United States must decide the matter finally.

REV. D. P. BIRNIE.

Mr. Birnie finished his pastoral work last Sunday and now returns to his home in the Connecticut valley, from which, and the hills overlooking it, have come so many of the stalwarts who have been the sappers and miners of the army of civilization.

Mr. Birnie belongs to the younger generation of religious teachers, who, in the vitalized air of New England culture, have found the pulpit a platform not for speculations on creeds or theologies, but for the enforcement of the doctrine that "the true cross of the Redeemer is the sin and sorrow of the world," and the mission of the religious teacher is not to preach about it, but to change the conditions of life through a knowledge of the world itself, and not through idle speculations.

Among many things he has done is his valuable and far-reaching work among young men. He is one of those who, recognizing the fact that young men are a stronger agency in controlling human events than the older men, with their fixed habits, and especially when handicapped with a burden of gold, one of the heaviest of metals. Our battles with Spain are fought by men who are, as a rule, under thirty years of age. For other, but equally strong reasons the spiritual battles of the world must be fought by the younger men.

In establishing the Research Club, for young men, Mr. Birnie recognized the declaration of Carlyle that "never till now did young men take such a command in human affairs." It is no rival of the Y. M. C. A., but a distinct branch of the general service in building up a singularly complex social structure out of the different and racially antagonistic material here.

Mr. Birnie's work has been in a small community, divided by denominational lines, by bitter political differences, and it must be said, under the dark shadow of material prosperity. "Dark shadow," we say, if there is truth in the Bible, or in the words of wise men, expressed in many ways, that "prosperity destroys fools and endangers the wise," or that "prosperity is a stronger trial of virtue than adversity."

We have a prosperity, taken as a whole, that is far beyond that of any nation of the globe; a prosperity that puts daily before young men a spectacle of sudden riches, and large income, that is disturbing, distracting, debauching and demoralizing. It arises out of our industrial profits. And though this profit be only obtained by a few, it is a blaze and glare of

riches which dims the moral sight of the young men.

Mr. Birnie, an impassioned lover of truth and light may, for sufficient reasons, seek a field less darkened with the shadows of prosperity.

In much of Mr. Birnie's work we have been reminded of the words of Phillips Brooks, referring to Dean Stanley: "He could preach in the Abbey of the greatness of a great naturalist, although he was no student of natural science; or of a great musician, though he had no taste for music; or of a great novelist, although he could not read his novels." Sometimes his eulogies have seemed to some men to be indiscriminately lavished, but we must have the sight, which he never lost, of the endless human procession, ever moving on; each faithful human being, famous or insignificant, bearing his gift, great or small, intelligible or unintelligible to his brethren, yet all accepted and laid up in the vast temple of the divine purpose, to which they move, in which they slowly disappear."

To us, it has seemed that Mr. Birnie has in the pulpit and out of it, illustrated in many ways these words of Bishop Brooks.

The young men, especially, as well as all others, will regard with the kindest recollection the devoted interest that Mrs. Birnie has taken in her husband's work. It has been unusually intelligent, and in her singular tact in moving about in a community greatly infested with the pests of unseemly gossip she has been an example and a model of the courteous, the refined, the well-bred woman.

THE RESPONSES.

The gift made to the "Boys in Blue" by the Advertiser, in sending, without charge, to the home of every soldier on the Mainland, copies of the papers containing accounts of the receptions given him by our citizens, continues to bring by mail many and warm acknowledgments from relatives and friends.

Many of the writers, in spite of the abundant literature on the Mainland, regarding these Islands, are evidently surprised at our civilized condition. It became fixed in the minds of the people, many years ago, that the heathen were in a large majority here, while the white men came out silently at night, and picked up some food, and then retired behind palisades, and watched through loop holes. Even the modest Advertiser appears to have been a revelation to many of them. The late American Minister here, Mr. Willis, said that, after all his reading on the subject, before arriving here, he had pictured to himself the city of Honolulu, as a small village scattered along the beach.

The Kansas City Star prints three columns in fine type of extracts from the Advertiser, not only the detailed accounts of the receptions, but the editorial matter. Other papers do the same thing. Our enemies in Congress have put us before the people as a dreadfully mixed lot of freaks, and beach-combers. But a newspaper from these parts, quite like the home article, is conclusive evidence of a high order of civilization.

We have churches, tramways, saloons, and a jail in full working order. These evidences of civilization should assure our fellow countrymen that we may be fully trusted within the family household, and no one need sit up at night and watch us lest we slip out of the window with the family silver.

The Bankruptcy bill has been signed by the President, and is now in force. The law passed in 1862, and repealed some years ago, was unsatisfactory, and involved great expense. The Registrars made large sums out of it. The present law avoids many of the imperfections of the earlier one, and will give better satisfaction.

Whether or not the new law now prevails in this territory remains to be seen. Although the joint resolution preserves our municipal laws, the Bankrupt law having been signed subsequent to the resolution, may, to some extent supercede it, and it may be now the law of the territory.

Who will have the "honor" to be the first person in Hawaii to avail himself of it? It should be understood that bankrupts in character are not provided for in this law, and they need not apply.

Pile Driver to Hilo.

The steamer Maul, which sailed yesterday afternoon, took the Government pile driver, to be used in wharf construction at Hilo. It had just come up on the train from Wailua and was transferred directly to the steamer. The machinery is in pieces and is handled very easily.

"Last summer one of our grand-children was sick with a severe bowel trouble," says Mrs. E. G. Gregory, of Fredericktown, Mo. "Our doctor's remedy had failed, then we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which gave very speedy relief." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for H. I.

THE PASSING HOUR.

Santiago fell without exactly being knocked over.

The Government band should be retained somehow.

It is said that the First New York is likewise the New York Finest.

Hawaii's Red Cross Society is ever willing, ever ready and ever useful.

Two of Col. Parkers lectures that pair well are "The Ideal School" and "Patrimony."

In several respects Hawaii is the ideal place for the Ideal School of the Col. Parker standard.

The departure of so well balanced and well contained a man as the Rev. D. P. Birnie is a distinct community loss.

There is every assurance that unnecessary delay will not mark the establishment here of a system of rapid transit.

It now seems pretty well established here that the public cares not a fig for bicycle racing as a steady amusement diet.

The local demand for soldier brass buttons seems to have at last dwindled down to the desires of precocious children for possession of the remembrances.

The San Francisco paper that was so bitterly and unscrupulously opposed to Annexation, seems to want to have a good deal to say concerning the control of the newly acquired territory.

Regular soldiers are no doubt just as enthusiastic in the cause, but they are not nearly so demonstrative as the Volunteers. What a difference just a little different sort of discipline does make.

The San Francisco organ of Senator Stephen M. White winces because there has been no Californian placed on the Hawaiian Commission. The protest or criticism comes with very poor grace from that source.

In a large army the individuality of the substance of the organization—the private—is essentially lost. But to insure the results that mean real success the welfare of the mass must receive the utmost attention.

No man who knows anything of firearms can be deluded into the belief that the Springfield rifle, man for man as to soldiers, can cope with the Krag-Jorgensen or others of the small caliber repeating pieces.

According to the Trade Review of New Zealand the practice of making a charge by banks on the keeping of small, unprofitable accounts, is now recognized in that country, though not yet on any special or rigid basis.

For a fair starter the National Guard of the Territory of Hawaii will have quite an acquaintance with a rather extensive wing of the great National Army. This will be a good place, also to organize and maintain a Naval Reserve corps.

More than 300 letters from Honolulu were received in one small town in Oregon by the first mail after the first expedition was here. The account coming to the Islands says that people left the post office with a red, white and blue Advertiser in one hand and a letter in the other.

It may be noted as a matter of record that so far since June 2, there have called here, en route to Manila, thirteen United States transport ships, having aboard 10,934 men. Each individual in each expedition can have none other than pleasant recollections of Honolulu and the hospitality of her citizens.

The Chinese here are the best behaved and most worthy of any known outside their own country. No less a personage than Admiral George Dewey finds merit in the Mongolians. He recommends that the Chinese who were with his fleet in the action at Manila be given American citizenship as a reward for bravery and assistance rendered.

Military surgeons are on record as having reached the verdict that a man stops growing at 25 years of age. This entry was probably made before there were so many officers fresh from civil life on the staffs and in the line. Some of these gentlemen are still growing at the rate of four from inches and ten pounds to a foot and fifteen pounds a day.

Lieut.-Col. Roosevelt has been promoted to the rank of Colonel and is in full command of the Regiment of Rough Riders with which his name has been so prominently identified. This is a very fortunate happening for Col. Wood, aside from the fact that he has been advanced to a brigadier-generalship. Col. Wood, as official leader of the Rough Riders, had from the first been rather eclipsed by his distinguished second in command.

It is the statement of Richard Harding Davis that nineteen surrendered Spanish soldiers "during the last three months had pay consisting of three packages of cigarettes." Does this mean the total remuneration to the whole squad? Was the "per" one package a month or three a month? In this important relation a very careless recital has been made by Mr. Davis. Whether or no there is any truth at all in this extraordinary salary story it will prove fine material as an advertisement for the cigarette factories.

The National Republican League of the United States, is right abreast of the season, if not a trifle ahead of the political calendar. In the big convention at Omaha it named Robert W. Shingle, the commissioner of the Islands to the Fair, as a member of the Executive Committee and fixed upon Sanford B. Dole, (late President) for Hawaii. This new reservation is placed at the tail end of the full list of States and Territories. Young Mr. Shingle the Advertiser happens to know, is a Republican by birth and training.

Gen. Martinez Campos, who has been called to form a new Cabinet for Spain, is one of the sons of that country who has fame and who is held in esteem in other lands. He is undoubtedly the greatest soldier Spain has produced since the olden days of her glory. Gen. Campos is a strategist, a man of the tested personal courage and of highly attractive magnetism. In years ago he was considered a statesman as well as a warrior. He was the man who went to Cuba before Weyler and had been out there as a commander during the Ten Year war. Gen. Campos could not adapt himself to the latter day methods expected of him and came home a sad and disappointed man. Now he has an opportunity once more.

TERROR OF SEAS

Ship Spaniards Say Hurts Earth-
quakes at Them.

PRACTICAL TRIAL OF VESUVIUS

She is Fast and is Effective—Ac-
count of Armament and Utility.
Three Long Tubes.

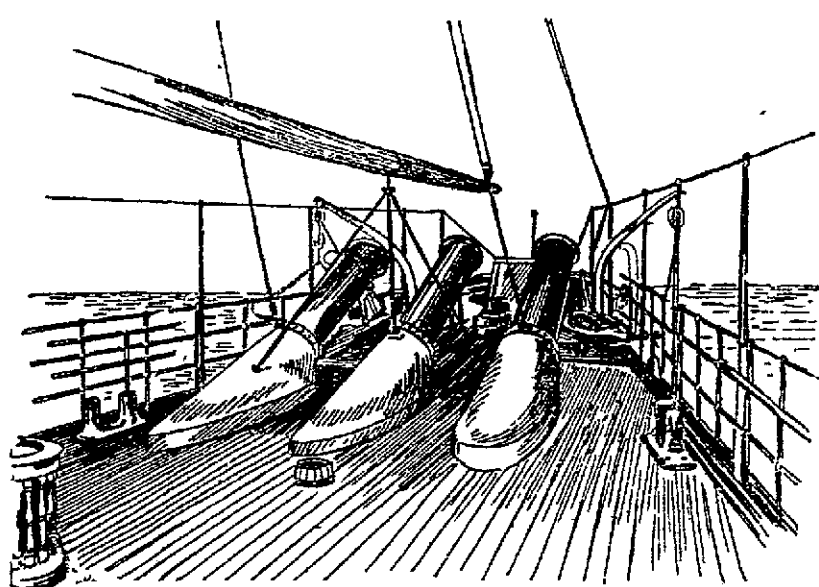
The performance of the so-called dynamite-gun-vessel Vesuvius at Santiago has revived popular interest in this little war-ship, which has been looked upon by the experts with more or less suspicion ever since she was launched. Now that the Vesuvius has taken part in actual warfare, using shells loaded with gun-cotton and throwing them successfully against the enemy's stronghold, all the objections made by the naval officers of the old school have been proved groundless, and so far as being effective in a bombardment of shore batteries is concerned, the Vesuvius must be pronounced a success. The term "dynamite," as applied to the vessel, is a misnomer, for the Vesuvius never has thrown any dynamite. She was built as a harbor-defense vessel intended to throw shells loaded with gun-cotton. She is a small boat, as slender and graceful as a yacht, and faster than

charges on one occasion, and that was when she was tested in the Delaware River near Chester, in March, 1890. Three loaded shells were then discharged, and so little faith did the naval officers have in either the security or capability of the vessel, that only those who were obliged to remain on board to work the guns staid anywhere near the Vesuvius. The committee and other officers who were to watch the proceedings drew off about a mile distant on a tug. The first projectile discharged weighed 510 pounds, and it went over 200 yards further than one mile, in 11 seconds; the second projectile weighed 504 pounds, and went a mile and 250 yards in 11 7-10 seconds; the third projectile weighed the same as the second, and went 400 yards more than a mile in 11 3-4 seconds. The first shell was set so as to explode ten seconds after it sunk beneath the surface of the water. It worked successfully, and threw a great tower of sand and water to a height of fully 200 feet. The second cartridge was arranged so as to explode five seconds after impact, and it did, with similar results. The third cartridge was timed to go off on impact with the water, and so well was the primer arranged that the light of the explosion could be seen when the projectile struck the surface of the river. The reverberation of these explosions was so great that it shook the windows of the town of Chester, five miles distant.

College Boys

W. R. Castle, Jr., who has finished his second year at Harvard is now making an extensive trip through Europe with Professor Coolidge, of Harvard, who was here a year or so ago. The continent will be "done" most thoroughly. Professor Coolidge has the chair of modern history at Harvard and will be quite at home in all the European countries.

Messrs. Cunha, Rawlins and Hedemann



Vesuvius Guns Projecting From Main Deck.

At Santiago, the Vesuvius was kept out of sight of the enemy until night fell, in order that her possibilities might be better tested against an unsuspecting foe. The object of the naval officers was to bring the vessel close enough to the mouth of the harbor to be able to throw the gun-cotton projectiles far enough into the channel to strike the Spanish ships that lay at anchor behind a headland. It is impossible to state at the present writing whether or not this object was successfully attained, for no one but the Spaniards, and they will not tell, if there any left on board the ships to report.

The Vesuvius moved to within 600 yards of the fortifications of Santiago Harbor, heading directly toward the opening, and went into action. The

most pleasure-craft. She has a record of 21 2-3 knots, or about twenty-five miles an hour. She is 252 feet long, 950 tons burden, 4,000 horse-power, and when loaded draws 10 feet 10 inches of water. She is armed with three so-called dynamite guns, which are really three fixed tubes that project at an acute angle from her forward deck. These are 55 feet long and 15 inches in diameter. They are stationary, and cannot be shifted in any way, so that to aim them it is necessary to move the entire vessel. For this reason it would be difficult for the Vesuvius to hit a moving target, but an easy matter, as was proved at Santiago, to do great execution against land fortifications. She was called by the Spaniards "the hurler of earthquakes." The projectiles used in these guns are 10 1-2 inches in diameter and 9 feet long, looking much like huge cigars. They are hollow, and the explosive, usually gun-cotton, is stored in them and set off by a primer that is itself exploded by contact with some solid substance, or by a mechanical device which can be regulated before the shell is discharged. The three tubes run down into the bowels of the ship, and at the base of each one is a mechanism much like that of an ordinary pocket revolver. There are five revolving chambers at the base of each of the tubes, so that fifteen shells can be fired without reloading. The force used for the discharge of the guns is compressed air. A gauge fixes the amount of air force necessary to throw the cartridge a certain distance, say one-quarter, one-half, or a full mile. There is scarcely any sound at that shortly after the projectile leaves the muzzle it is visible to those on the ship, and the place where it strikes can plainly be seen. The firing of these air-guns is done from the conning-tower by means of levers. The projectile rises swiftly to a height of nearly 300 feet, and then travels horizontally as though following a straight line marked off against the sky, and finally dips sharply and plunges into the target. There is a peculiar spiral safety arrangement on each projectile by which the fuse is rendered harmless until a slight through the air of about one-eighth of a mile is accomplished. Otherwise, the primers might explode just as the projectile left the tube, doing great harm to the vessel itself.

Until she was used at the bombardment of Santiago, the Vesuvius had only thrown projectiles with service

first shot fell a trifle low, striking the hill-side, and exploding with a tremendous roar, but with very little flame. A great column of earth and stones was sent to spurt up into the air, and then all was quiet. The second shot was sent with a higher pressure of air, in order that it might be carried over the hill into the harbor; but like its predecessor, it struck the hill-side, although higher, and exploded in full sight of the blockading fleet. The third shot was successful in so far as clearing the hill was concerned. The projectile went swiftly out of the air-tube, and sailing through the air, disappeared over the hill-top, and undoubtedly worked destruction wherever it fell. No further shots were discharged, and the little Vesuvius was recalled to the flagship.

leave for the States next month. Cunha and Rawlins will take the Yale law course together. Hedemann goes to Harvard for the medical course. Another Oahu college man at Harvard will be Godfrey. He will take the academic course.

Hawaiian Arts.

There was an interesting meeting of the Armstrong Industrial Institute in the High School building at 1 30 yesterday afternoon. The subject under discussion was the revival of the ancient Hawaiian arts, such as the making of mats, fans, nets, etc., and the matter of obtaining from this the basis of instruction in numbers, writing and language. Col. Parker kindly offered valuable advice, and each teacher present furnished suggestions from personal experience. Later in the week a meeting of the executive committee will be held for the purpose of outlining a definite plan of work.

Judicial Appointments.

There were some appointments in the Judiciary Department yesterday. Under the old law these were made by the Executive, but the last Legislature saw fit to bring them under the control of the Circuit Court. The appointments, made by Judge Perry, were as follows:

J. Walter Jones and Daniel H. Case, stenographers; John E. Bush and John G. M. Sheldon, Hawaiian interpreters; J. M. Camara, Jr., Portuguese interpreter.

Feast Today.

The regular troops now in port will be feasted by the Committee of One Hundred on the grounds of the Executive Building at 12 o'clock noon today. Chairman George W. Smith requests that the ladies be on hand as usual. Chairman Ashley of the Committee of One Hundred, and his colleagues had everything in shape yesterday for the reception.

Brotherly Love.

(Exchange.)

Philadelphia is a fit name for the vessel that will carry American citizenship to Hawaii. Brotherly love will be its message.

FOR HER FATHER

Mrs. R. M. Bell Making a
Search in Honolulu.

Was Taken from Here to the Coast
When a Young Child—Grew
Up in a Convent.

Mrs. R. M. Bell, of San Diego, Cal., is at the Queen hotel. This lady is a half Hawaiian, with a history most romantic if not altogether sad. Strange as it may seem she is here looking for a father and mother whom she has not seen nor heard of since she was a babe in arms.

Mrs. Bell is now 41 years of age. Her early life was spent in a Catholic convent in Southern California. Of her antecedents she knew absolutely nothing. She married at San Francisco and ten years ago moved to San Diego to live. Her husband is a business man there.

After waiting so long Mrs. Bell three years ago undertook a trip to the convent in which she was educated, for the express purpose of learning something concerning her history. She demanded the information and received what there was to give.

The Sisters told her that her father had brought her there when she was a babe scarcely two years of age, and had provided for her education. He then went away never to return. Her father's name was Benjamin F. Guard, an American of French descent, then a Mormon missionary at some point near Honolulu, in the Hawaiian Islands. Her mother, the Sisters said, was a native Hawaiian but whether alive at the time or not they were unable to say. There was something said about a stepmother who was cruel, but the Sisters could not remember what it was.

Mrs. Bell returned home and for three years has brooded over her strange history. Was her father still alive? The Sisters thought he had not turned to Honolulu. Might she not have brothers or sisters in the Pacific Islands. She resolved to find out. She came down by the Alameda last week and has since been searching diligently for some traces of her lost people. Senator Waterhouse is looking up the records at Laie, and other Kamaainas appealed to are trying to remember something of Guard.

Mrs. Bell spoke somewhat hopelessly of the matter when seen at the Queen last night. Still she is determined, and has money and leisure to follow up her search. She relies a great deal upon old residents for the information required.

That Mrs. Bell is part Hawaiian is readily to be seen. No one here would fail to note the strong resemblance to Hawaiian ladies at first sight. In that part of her story she was undoubtedly correctly informed.

The chief scout of the United States army is Frank Guard, who is well known to at least one man in Honolulu. Guard gives his birthplace as Honolulu and has every appearance of being a half-caste Hawaiian. It is possible that he is a brother of Mrs. Bell. This Frank Guard is a wonderfully fearless chap. The night before the battle at Wounded Knee between the Indians of the Sioux tribes and Col. Forsyth's command, Guard was in the camp of the ghost dancers for hours. Because he urged them to accept peace and give up their arms he was threatened with assassination many times and that he escaped alive was considered a marvel.

Nice Words.

(Cincinnati Paper).

The enthusiasm with which annexation to the United States is viewed in the Hawaiian Islands finds reflection in a recent issue of the Honolulu Commercial Advertiser, the leading paper of the leading city of the Islands. It is printed in red, white and blue and issued when the transports laden with United States troops stopped there, en route to the Philippines. It was not issued with the intention of preying upon the patriotism of the soldiers, as each soldier was given a copy. Neither was it an inflated advertising edition, for not an ad. appears in its columns. A flag of the United States appears prominently on the first page, surrounded by large letters of type decorated with stars and stripes in imitation of the union shield, reading "Boys in Blue Edition."

OUT OF ISLAND MEN.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—That there is no intention on the part of the Government to maintain a permanent garrison in Hawaii was shown today by orders sent to Colonel Barber of the First New York Volunteers.

The War Department officials admitted tonight that it was their intention to enlist a garrison in the Hawaiian Islands and muster the men into the volunteer army of the United States. As soon as this can be done it will relieve the New York troops from service at that post.

Mr. C. L. Hasbrouck, a druggist at Mendon, Mich., says all of the good testimonials that have been published by the manufacturers of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy could be duplicated in that town. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for H. I.

This will be a holiday in the Summer School from 10 30 a. m. The reason that most of the teachers are on the committee to entertain the Boys in Blue at the Executive Building grounds.

The Falling Leaves
Give Warning of Winter

So the falling of the hair tells of the approach of age and declining power. No matter how barren the tree nor how leafless it may seem, you confidently expect leaves again. And why?

Because there is Life
at the Roots.

So you need not worry about the falling of your hair, the threatened depilation of your youth and beauty. And why? Because if there is a spark of life remaining in the roots of the hair

Ayer's
Hair Vigor

will arouse it into healthy activity. The hair ceases to come out: it begins to grow: and the glory of youth is restored to you.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.
HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

A. L. C. Atkinson ("Jack") has been appointed assistant to Attorney-General Smith.

Plans are being prepared for coffee cleaning machinery for Theo. H. Davies & Co.

The Bank of Hawaii, Ltd., publish according to law, the statement of their affairs to July 1st, 1898.

The Regiment base ball club proposes to "get together" for the game with the Hilo League picked team.

The general amnesty pardons lately voted by the Council of State will be handed to Marshal Brown for distribution.

The wedding of D. B. Murdock, of Ewa Mill, and Miss Baldwin, sister of Mrs. Dr. Weddick, will occur on August 20.

The three Hawaiian Commissioners will be guests of San Francisco for five days by invitation of the Chamber of Commerce.

The new branch of the Kawaiahaeo church, opposite the American Legation at Waikiki, was dedicated Sunday by Rev. H. H. Parker.

Mr. Fred W. McFarlane will act for W. F. Allen under full power of attorney during Mr. Allen's absence from the Islands.

Professor J. T. Crawley continued his lecture before the Summer School last night on the subject of the "Chemistry of the Soil."

Major George P. Scriben is a passenger by the Peru for Manila to join the staff of General Merritt. The major hails from Washington, D. C.

Shares of Oahu Sugar Co. (paid up) and shares of Waimanalo Plantation stock are offered for sale by H. Armistage, real estate and stock broker.

Ruttman, the Hilo man convicted of infanticide, was sentenced by Judge Kalua to imprisonment at hard labor for a term of two years.

The "Rio" is another San Francisco-Honolulu liner that has been taken by the United States Government for use as a transport on the Manila route.

Lieut. Hunt, III at the Red Cross hospital with typhoid fever, was considered improved last night. He is probably now on the road to recovery.

Major-General Otis expects the transport Pennsylvania will arrive during this afternoon. She sailed ahead of the others and is supposed to be seven full days out this morning.

The bond of Elizabeth J. Parker, as guardian of the estate of Annie T. K. Parker, a minor, was reduced by the court from \$20,000 to \$5,000. The paper, with A. C. Dowsett as surety, has been filed.

There was "standing room only" and any amount of applause for the band concert at Emma Square last night. The United States Army was well represented. The concert tonight will be at Thomas Square.

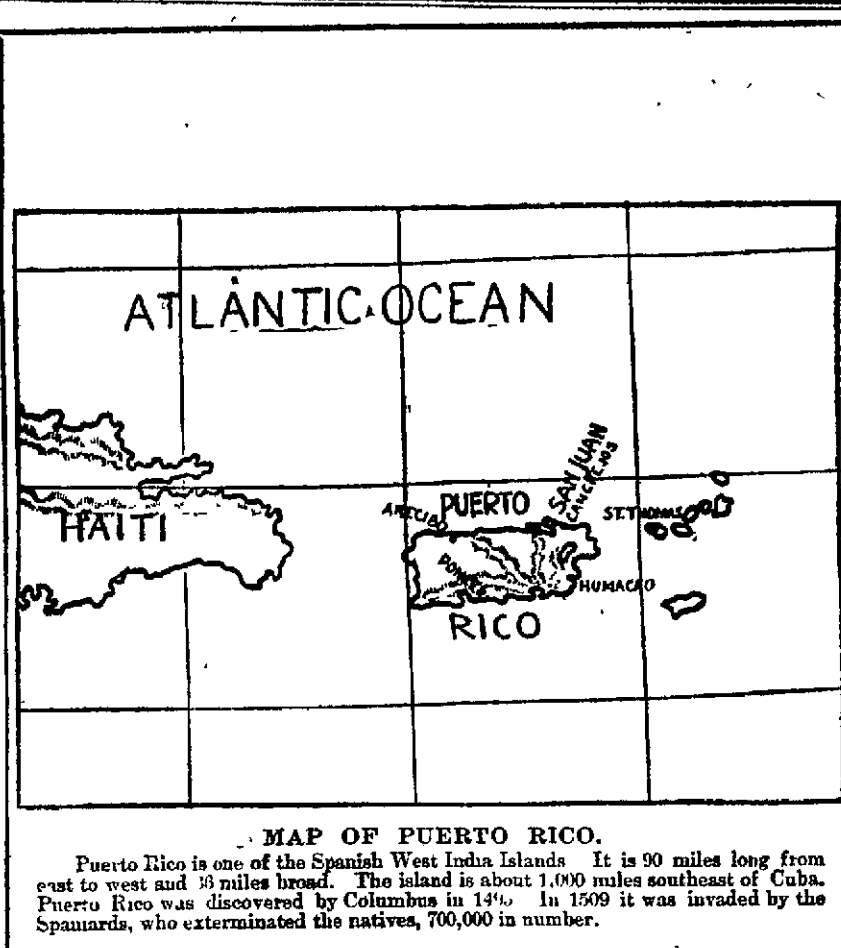
J. A. Butterfield is assisting Mr. Coleman during the day time in receiving the Boys in Blue at the Y. M. C. A. Thus far 1,500 letters have been written there, which is a good record for the number of men in port. The free baths have also proven a boon.

Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. C. B. Cooper and a dozen other ladies entertained the Boys in Blue at the Red Cross headquarters on Nuuanu street yesterday. Lunch was served all day and writing material was provided. At the closing hour it was announced that the quarters would be open again today.

In an article of Friday in which it was stated that Carl Jensen was awarded the contract for putting in two sections of "Waimea bridge," the words quoted should have read "Waimea road." Wilson & Whitehouse have been awarded the contract for the Waimea bridge.

The Molokai Plantation Company has declared a tabu against dogs on the ranch on account of the sheep. A. W. Carter set the example by removing his pet canine. The steamer Mokoli will bring down others this morning. A royalty of \$2.50 will be placed on dog's heads around Kaunakakai.

St. Andrew's Sunday vesper Rev. Charles T. Pierce, now attached to the 14th U. S. Infantry on the troopship City of Puebla, assisted at the service. He is a chaplain in the regular army and is en route to Manila where he will be attached to General Merritt's army of occupation. He was brigade chaplain at Camp Merritt near San Francisco during the few months just past and has for twelve years occupied that capacity in the army in the States.



MAP OF PUERTO RICO.

Puerto Rico is one of the Spanish West India Islands. It is 90 miles long from east to west and 35 miles broad. The island is about 1,000 miles southeast of Cuba. Puerto Rico was discovered by Columbus in 1493. In 1509 it was invaded by the Spaniards, who exterminated the natives, 700,000 in number.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
— AND —
Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:		FOR SAN FRANCISCO:	
Gaelic	AUG. 2	Doric	July 26
Doric	AUG. 30	Glenfarg	AUG. 6
		Belgic	Aug. 16
		Coptic	Sept. 3

For freight and passage and all general information, apply to

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

— AGENTS —

OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches, when out of order to us directly, and not first allow every tinkler to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

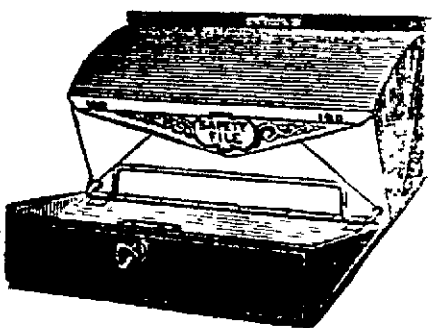
You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

H. F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

Our Claim

Upon your attention today will prove a safe investment for you.



THE SAFETY DOCUMENT FILE.

Keeps valuable Papers of all kinds safe. Enamelled Metal Case, strong Manila Pocket, separate and removable. Best and safest system of filing. Leases, Contracts, Insurance Policies, Notes, Bonds, Mortgages, Deeds, Etc.

Two sizes:
No. 10. Size 2 1/2 x 5 1/2 inches closed. Contains 24 pockets 4 1/2 x 10 1/2. Price \$2.

No. 20. Size 4 1/2 x 5 1/2 inches closed. Contains 31 pockets 4 1/2 x 10 1/2. Price \$2.50.

Sole Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Wall, Nichols Company

Read the Hawaiian Gazette

TIME TABLE
Wilder's Steamship Company
— 1898 —S. S. KINAU,
CLARKE, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maui, Bay and Makana, the same day; Makana, Kawaihae and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVE HONOLULU.

Tuesday...Aug. 2 Tuesday...Sept. 12
Friday...Aug. 12 Friday...Sept. 23
Tuesday...Aug. 23 Tuesday...Oct. 4
Friday...Sept. 2 Friday...Oct. 14

Will call at Pohnokki, Puna, on trips marked *.
Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Makana and Kawaihae the same day; Makana, Maui, Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoon of Tuesdays and Fridays.

ARRIVE HONOLULU

Friday...July 29 Friday...Sept. 9
Tuesday...Aug. 9 Tuesday...Sept. 20
Friday...Aug. 19 Friday...Sept. 30
Tuesday...Aug. 30 Tuesday...Oct. 11

Will call at Pohnokki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.
The popular route to the Volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.
Round-trip tickets, covering all expenses, \$50.

S. S. CLAUDINE,
CAMERON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuku, Kaupo, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

The company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

All consignments must be at the wharves to receive the freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of purser.

Packages containing personal effects, whether shipped as baggage or freight, if the contents thereof exceed \$100.00 in value, must have the value thereon plainly marked and marked, and the Company will not hold itself liable for any loss or damage in excess of this sum except the goods be shipped under a special contract.

All consignments of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt, the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the purser of the Company's steamers.

Subscribers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of \$5 per cent.

C. L. WIGHT, President.
S. B. ROSE, Secretary.

CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Superintendent.

ON ENVIRONMENT HIS LAST SUNDAY THEY CELEBRATE BY AUTHORITY.

Climate, Soil, Country Determine Character of People.

BOOK LEARNING NOT THE END

Development of the Soul Should Be Teacher's Aim—Mrs. Parker Talks of Delsarte.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Col. Parker's lecture yesterday was more an eloquent sermon on the development of the human soul than a dissertation on pedagogics, a sermon applicable to the home, to every parent as well as to every teacher. The whole theme of the work of these eminent Chicago educators now at the Summer School has been "Nor soul helps body more, nor body soul." Their plea has been to study the child and lead him through nature to a higher development of the soul. This is the end of education.

Yesterday the subject was a continuation of the study of geography. Environment, Col. Parker said, is the determining cause in the development of civilization. The geographical peculiarities of a country are responsible for the condition of its inhabitants. The climate, the soil, the country determine the character of the people. All mankind has been and is closely bound by environment.

The primitive man was more in touch with nature than the modern. The more a man grows, the more dependent he is upon nature, but people generally do not recognize this fact. Col. Parker said that in this country a man should become better for living so close to nature. Heretofore men have been taking only a small portion of nature. Botany, geography, geology, mineralogy, zoology, anthropology, all these subjects have men studied under their specific titles and have made them distinct branches of knowledge. But through them and in them is the Creator, is nature, and the man who sees them is developing his soul, which is the end of getting knowledge, which is education.

When the teacher speaks of these subjects to the child he speaks of something of which the child is full. But the different methods of teaching have separated these subjects, have kept them apart from nature. They have been methods to cut off the naturalness of the child, to hedge him about with nomenclature of sciences. These subjects are rooted in divine instincts. The teacher who separates them from nature has not the knowledge that the regeneration of the world and spiritual growth come from the everlasting Sunday School.

Col. Parker said he could not express the infinite pleasure he took in seeing the children of his schools growing in grace and the desire to do, to be useful, in having the parents of these children tell him that their homes were brighter, better, sweeter, because of the development of the child in school. He looks upon these children as young citizens who some day are to assume the responsibilities of business men, of politicians, men who some day are to control the affairs of the country.

Mrs. Parker talked of Delsarte and this much misunderstood and badly taught art. The higher the art, she said, the better training is required to teach it. Delsarte's method has been badly taught in the United States and for this reason many people have failed to realize what value it is. Mrs. Parker then gave a brief biographical sketch of the life of Delsarte.

Mrs. Parker said that there are three features of Delsarte's system. They are a preparation of the body to take out old habits; movements that will bring in new habits and coordinate muscular action; the study of gesture. She spoke of the difficulty of walking easily and gracefully, because of the absence of coordination of the muscles of the whole body. She told of the evils of stays and high heeled boots and asked how it is possible to expect a woman to walk gracefully and with perfect freedom, to have control of her body when the side and hip muscles are bound down and made useless.

Mrs. Parker said that the exercise known as decomposing is to break the old habits of action. People are full of these habits. Decomposition exercises teach economy of energy. Awkwardness means waste of energy. The great plea for grace of body is for the sake of economy. Absurd dressing and an ignoring of natural laws of the body are responsible for much lack of grace and equanimity. She illustrated with many gestures showing the movements which run through the whole body. She said that most people lose sight of the significant use of the body. Most people have many mechanical gestures. So have primitive people and all people who have limited vocabularies. The gesture which says something more than words is more valuable than descriptive gesture. The language of gesture is common to all countries.

Gesture is confined to the head and hands. The rest of the body plays its part. We study people's features closely. We notice everything else but the human face. A close study of the soul will make us more just, more charitable.

Feet are said to be the windows of the soul. A close study of the feet will make us more just, more charitable.

Ending of Pastorate Here of the Rev. D. P. Birnie.

Large Congregations for Final Sermons—Texts and Lessons—Data of Central Union Church.

The Rev. D. P. Birnie had very large morning and evening congregations for his last Sunday at Central Union church. Rev. Mr. Birnie, Mrs. Birnie and daughter will leave for the States by the Pacific. Those who attended Central Union services yesterday included about all of the parishioners in the city, many other residents of Honolulu and quite a number of men of the United States troop ships now in port. There was a good representation of Hawaiians, Chinese, Japanese and Portuguese in the large auditorium both forenoon and evening. This brief statement of the service of Rev. Mr. Birnie here was printed on the calendar:

"The present pastorate began Sunday, March 15th, '98, and closes today, July 26th, '98. During this time there have been received into the Church 190 new members; 101 on confirmation, 89 by letter. The Pastor has officiated at 63 funerals, 73 baptisms, 42 marriages. During this year he has called at least once on each of the 428 families now connected with the Parish."

This too feebly and indefinitely gives an indication of what Rev. Mr. Birnie has done in this community. By his kindly demeanor and his sympathetic interest in the religious and social well being of all he has been a true and useful friend to hundreds outside his church organization. Especially has he been a force in behalf of the young men of Honolulu, throwing open his own home to them and interesting himself in the individuals as well as in the club of young men organized under his roof. In this work, as in all other labor for good, Rev. Mr. Birnie has had the able and effective co-operation of Mrs. Birnie. Rev. Mr. Birnie came here at a time when the local life had been greatly disturbed and there was much confusion and uncertainty. He has been very tactful.

The two sermons by Rev. Mr. Birnie yesterday were quite characteristic of the man. His actual words of farewell were few. The lessons of his discourses were strong and clear. In the morning the text was: "I am not ashamed of the Gospel, which to everyone that believeth." The pastor gave his conception of the Gospel as the power of God more than the path or the way. It is the energy, the vitality, the strength of the power of the Almighty. Salvation means a redeemed, a better, a fairer, a truer life everywhere. Its only limitation in acceptance is the will of the individual.

In the evening the text was: "For I am determined to know nothing among you save Jesus Christ and Him crucified." The Rev. Mr. Birnie said it was scarcely the business of a minister to preach "Don'ts." It was rather to have and to endeavor to enable others to have personal acquaintance with the Lord Jesus Christ. It is a loss of time and opportunity to discuss details of conduct or even of belief when there is ability to get at the heart of the revelation of God's will. One who has that knowledge or insight or contact with evil in any manner, the speaker was very earnest and was given the closest attention.

The pastor expressed the deepest gratitude to those who had been so kind to himself and family during their stay here and mentioned particularly the Hawaiians, Portuguese, Japanese and Chinese.

Rev. Mr. Birnie will continue in his life work, but will not accept any of several offers till he goes to the fields opened and makes inspection. The family will reach the east early in the fall. Mr. Birnie will first have a vacation, as he is not in the best of health.

There was special music for both services yesterday and the pulpit was decorated with flowers.

PROF. CRAWLEY'S LECTURE.

Interesting Talk to Teachers on Soil and Fertilizers.

Prof. J. T. Crawley continued his lecture before the Summer School last night on the subject of the "Chemistry of Hawaiian Soils." He described the properties that make them up in various parts of the group, the proportions and the fertilization required in the various cases.

It was shown with respect to Kaula that the island suffered unusual impoverishment from the flowing water. In actual estimated figures the amount was very great indeed. Oahu, Maui and Hawaii did not suffer so much.

From this point the speaker went into the subject of fertilizers and the amounts required under various conditions. The lecture was eminently practical and was appreciated by all present.

REASONS WHY CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY IS THE BEST

1. Because it affords almost instant relief in case of pain in the stomach, colic and cholera morbus.
 2. Because it is the only remedy that never fails in the most severe cases of dysentery and diarrhoea.
 3. Because it is the only remedy that will cure chronic diarrhoea.
 4. Because it is the only remedy that will prevent bilious colic.
 5. Because it is the only remedy that will cure epidemic dysentery.
 6. Because it is the only remedy that can always be depended upon in cases of cholera infantum.
 7. Because it is the most prompt and most reliable medicine in use for bowel complaints.
 8. Because it produces no bad results.
 9. Because it is pleasant and safe to take.
 10. Because it has saved the lives of more people than any other medicine in the world.
- For sale by All druggists and Dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for H. L.

Annexation News Makes Maui People Happy.

Luau and Flag Raising—More Fire Works Tonight—More Than a Thousand Dollars Raised.

(Special Correspondence.)

MAUI, July 23.—Thursday, the 1st, was a general holiday in Makawao, district and the annexation of Hawaii to the United States was celebrated in grand style by Pala and Hamakua people. Manager D. C. Lindsay of Pala and Manager H. A. Baldwin of Hamakua extended a general invitation to elaborate spreads on their respective plantations. Seven hundred people attended a magnificent luau at Pala, which took place about 12:30 p. m., on the grounds of the manager's residence. The guests were seated under a large lani decorated with green and bunting.

At noon in Hamakua a mill over 1,000 persons of different nationalities sat down to a finely ordered Hawaiian feast. The presence of a large number of natives from Paahi was noted. A beautiful 15-foot American flag floating from the lofty chimney of the mill was the most prominent piece of decoration. In the evening there was an attraction display of fireworks at the mill, the Sprackelsville brass band discoursing music between times. Later the band gave a concert at the residence of Manager Harry A. Baldwin, where a reception was held. Ice cream and cake were served.

On Monday, the 25th, Wailuku and Sprackelsville combined will have a grand celebration in Wailuku. Iao valley was first thought of as the scene of the grand banquet, but finally a huge lani was erected on the grounds near the native church, where one of the largest and best Hawaiian feasts in the history of Maui will be served. In the evening a ball will be given in the Wailuku Club House. Over \$1,000 was raised by subscription for the celebration. All the residences of foreigners and many prominent natives in Wailuku, Kahului and Sprackelsville are profusely decorated. Hana and Lahaina people will delay their celebration until after the flag raising in Honolulu.

Judge Kalua, of Wailuku, is presiding at Hilo District Court during the illness of Judge Hitchcock.

Miss Crozier, of Honolulu, is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Campbell, of Pala.

Miss Schweizer, of Haiku, departed for Hilo by last night's Kinau.

The weather is warm and dry.

WAS HERE IN '93.

Visits Honolulu After Absence of Forty-Five Years.

Wm. George, a man connected with the educational development of Chicago, is at the Arlington hotel. He is an interesting visitor for the reason that he was in Honolulu in 1853 and has a rich fund of reminiscences of the city and people. It was when Kamehameha III was negotiating for the annexation of the Islands to the United States that Mr. George was here and he recalls vividly the incidents of that period.

"Save for a few historic old landmarks I would never believe this beautiful, flourishing city to be Honolulu at all," said Mr. George. "In 1853 the King street Arlington house was occupied as a private residence. It is about the only building in the neighborhood that stood in those days. The old Custom house building was at the foot of Nuuanu street and some others in that locality I remember."

"There are other traces of the old town, but the improvements of the years and the bustle of today almost hide them. It is an awakening from a dream into something far better to visit Honolulu after so many years."

The Wheat Corner

At Chicago has collapsed, and prices of flour have declined a very small fraction. The extreme high price for wheat was purely fictitious, and flour prices did not follow it. The legitimate price of wheat is high this year from natural causes.

War and Drought.

Lower prices cannot be looked for until a new crop.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain at Right Prices order from

CALIFORNIA FEED Co.

TELEPHONE 121

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have this day revoked that power of attorney given by me to S. Ahmi (Pake), dated the 10th day of May, A. D. 1898, and all authority by me given to S. Ahmi whether by instrument or otherwise to act as my agent or attorney.

MARY KEANEPOO.
Dated Honolulu July 15th, 1898.
1898-31T

MR. ROBERT K. NAIPO has this day been appointed Pound Master for the Government Pound at Honokaa, North Kohala, Island of Hawaii, vice J. K. Nalhe, removed.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, July 20, 1898. 1897-3T

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On August 3d, at 12 o'clock noon, at front entrance of Judiciary Building will be sold at public auction: Lease of the Government land of Ualapue, Molokai, and of undivided interest in the adjoining land of Kahannul, containing 850 acres, more or less.

Term 21 years.
Upset rental \$100 per year.
Lease is on special conditions as to fencing and tree planting for particulars of which apply at Office of Public Lands, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN,
Agent of Public Lands.
July 11th, 1898. 1895-1d

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Wednesday, August 3d, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, will be sold at Public Auction a tract of land at Aiea, Kona, Oahu, containing total area of 98 acres, lying on both sides of present main road.

The Government main road to the width of 80 feet is reserved from this sale, and the reservation is further made for a road 50 feet in width from main road to the upper land of Aiea over a line to be approved by the Government.

Upset price, \$10,000.00 Cash U. S. Gold.

J. F. BROWN,
Agent of Public Lands.
1894-1d

MR. G. F. AFFONSO has this day been appointed a Notary Public for the Fourth Judicial Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, July 18, 1898.
1896-3T

CORPORATION NOTICE.

In Re Dissolution of the Hawaiian Coffee & Tea Company, Limited. WHEREAS THE HAWAIIAN COFFEE & TEA COMPANY, Limited, a Corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the Laws of the Hawaiian Islands, has pursuant to law, in such case made and provided, duly filed at the office of the Minister of the Interior, a petition for the dissolution of the said Corporation, together with a certificate thereto annexed, as required by law.

NOW THEREFORE, notice is hereby given to any and all persons who have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said Corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition must be filed in the office of the Minister of the Interior on or before TUESDAY, the 30th day of August, 1898, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon, must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned in the Executive Building, Honolulu, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, to show cause why said petition should not be granted.

HENRY E. COOPER,
Minister of the Interior, ad interim.
Interior Office, June 20, 1898.
1928-9dT

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of Lilia N. Hanala (w), of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased, notice is hereby given to all creditors of the deceased to present their claims, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, duly authenticated with the proper vouchers, if any exist to the undersigned within six months (6) from date hereof, or they will be forever barred, and all persons indebted to the deceased are requested to make immediate payment at the law office of S. K. Kane, Fort street, opposite Lewers & Cooke, upstairs.

S. W. KALEIKINI,
Administrator of the estate of Lilia N. Hanala (w), deceased.
Honolulu July 23-1898 1898-5T

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO all persons having claims against the estate of the late Dr. C. H. Wetmore, deceased, of Hilo, Hawaii, to present the same duly authenticated to the undersigned at the office of Dr. F. M. Wetmore, Hilo, aforesaid, within six months from the date hereof, or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment at the same office.

David at Hilo, Hawaii, this 7th day of July, A. D. 1898.

DR. FRANCES M. WETMORE,
HENRY DEACON.

Executors of the last will and testament of the late Dr. C. H. Wetmore.

1898-31T

IN THE MATTER OF THE DISSOLUTION AND DISINCORPORATION OF THE WAIHEE SUGAR COMPANY.

To all to whom these Presents shall Come: I, James A. King, Minister of the Interior of the Republic of Hawaii, send Greeting:

Whereas, on the 17th day of February, A. D. 1898, the Waihee Sugar Company, a corporation existing under the laws of the Hawaiian Islands, presented to the Minister of the Interior, a petition together with a Certificate setting forth that at a meeting of its Stockholders, called for that purpose, it was decided by a unanimous vote of all the stock and stockholders to dissolve and disincorporate the said Corporation, which said Certificate was signed by E. D. Tenney, Vice-President of said Incorporation in the absence of Z. C. Spalding, the President, and by E. Faxon Bishop, the Secretary. The Presiding Officer and Secretary respectively of said meeting, which Petition and Certificate were entered of Record in the office of the Minister of the Interior.

And whereas notice was thereafter caused to be published in the Hawaiian and English languages for sixty days in the semi-weekly "Hawaiian Gazette" and the "Nupepa Kuokoa," published in the City of Honolulu, that is to say, from the 10th day of May to the 12th day of July, 1898, in the semi-weekly "Hawaiian Gazette" and from the 13th day of May to the 15th day of July, 1898, in the "Nupepa Kuokoa," and affidavits of the publication whereof have been presented to this office and are annexed to the original Petition and Certificate on file.

And Whereas, I am satisfied that the vote therein certified was taken and I am further satisfied that all claims against the said Waihee Sugar Company have been paid and discharged.

Now Therefore Know Ye, That in consideration of the premises and no reason to the contrary appearing I do hereby declare that the said Corporation, the Waihee Sugar Company, is hereby dissolved and that the surrender of the Charter, dated June 24th, A. D. 1879, is hereby accepted on behalf of the Hawaiian Government.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Department of the Interior this 18th day of July A. D. 1898.

(Signed) J. A. KING,
1897-1mo Minister of the Interior.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE SECOND CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

In the matter of the Estate of LUKE (w), Makalena (k), Palena (k), Makamahelehele (k), Kauli (k), Iloka (k), Kashaalana (k), Kuanea (k), Kekua (k), Hoopii (k), Kalamala (k), of Hamakua, Island of Maui.

All parties interested in the above entitled cause are hereby notified to present to the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the Second Circuit within twenty days from date hereof their receipts of the amount of money deposited with the late Clerk G. Armstrong in the said cause.

By the Court: A. F. TAVARES, Clerk.
Dated Wailuku, July 9, 1898. 1894-1d

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Hermann Kaouli, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased, intestate.

Petition having been filed by Philomena Kaouli, widow of said intestate, praying that Letters of Administration upon said estate be issued to her: notice is hereby given, that Monday, the 8th day of August, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for hearing said petition, when and where all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said Petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, July 8, 1898.
By the Court: P. D. KELLETT, JR., Clerk.
1894-31T

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS—IN PROBATE.

In the matter of the Estate of George Robert Mahony, late of Liverpool, County of Lancashire, England, deceased.

A duly authenticated copy of the last will and testament of said deceased, having been presented to said Court, together with a petition for the probate thereof, and for the issuance of Letters of Administration with the will annexed to H. E. McIntyre having been filed, notice is hereby given that Monday, August 15th, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for proving said will and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, July 18, 1898.
By the Court: P. D. KELLETT, JR., Clerk.
1896-31T

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Henry E. Cooper, Minister of the Interior ad interim vs. George H. Newton and Caroline Newton Clarke. Action for condemnation of land for public use.

The Republic of Hawaii
To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, or his Deputy, Greeting:

You are commanded to summon George H. Newton and Caroline Newton Clarke, defendants in case they shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and

appear before the said Circuit Court at the August Term thereof, to be holden at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Monday the 1st day of August next, at ten o'clock A. M., to show cause why the claim of Henry E. Cooper, Minister of the Interior ad interim, plaintiff should not be awarded to him pursuant to the tenor of his annexed petition.

And have you then there this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness Hon. A. Ferry, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, at Honolulu, Oahu, this 11th day of May, 1898.

GEORGE LUCAS,
1897-3ms Clerk.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of Wo Hing, late of Canton, China, deceased, having property in the Hawaiian Islands: notice is hereby given to all persons to present their claims against the estate of said Wo Hing, duly authenticated and with proper vouchers, if any exist, even if the claim is secured by mortgage upon real estate or otherwise, to Geo. Rodiek at the office of H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., at Hilo, Hawaii or in Honolulu, Oahu, within six months from the date hereof, or they will be forever barred, and all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment thereof to the undersigned.

GEO. RODIEK,
Administrator of the Estate of Wo Hing.
Honolulu, June 21, 1898. 1890-4T

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.

In accordance with the provisions of that certain mortgage made by G. S. Houghtaling to J. A. Magoon, dated July 31st, 1896, recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 168, pages 210, 211 and 212, notice is hereby given that said Mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to-wit, the nonpayment of the first installment of principal when due and the non-payment of the interest when due.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from this date, the property covered by said mortgage will be advertised for sale and will be sold at public auction at the Auction Rooms of J. F. Morgan, Honolulu, on Tuesday, August 2nd, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day.

Dated, Honolulu, July 5, 1898.

J. ALFRED MAGOON,
Mortgagee.

The property to be sold is as follows:

1. That certain land situate at Waikeane, Koolau, Oahu, being a portion of Royal Patent 158, Land Commission Award 5,919, containing an area of 2.49 acres;
2. That certain land situate on Fort Street at Koloalea, Honolulu, being the maka portion of the land described in Royal Patent 1,634;
3. That certain land situate on King Street, at Pawa, Honolulu, being the same described in Royal Patent 1,138, Land Commission Award 3,134, containing an area of 2 rods and 9 perches. All the above described premises having been conveyed to said G. S. Houghtaling by deed of Eliza S. Meek, dated June 27th, 1896, recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 164, pp. 4 and 5.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.

In accordance with the provisions of that certain mortgage made by D. K. Kanihika alias D. Kamakauha and Piliha, his wife, to S. M. Damon, carrying on business under the style of Bishop & Company, dated June 17th, 1895, recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 153, pages 317, 320 and 321, notice is hereby given that said Mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to-wit, the non-payment of both principal and interest when due.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from this date, the property covered by said mortgage will be advertised for sale and will be sold at public auction at the Auction Rooms of J. F. Morgan, Honolulu, on Tuesday, August 2nd, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day.

S. M. DAMON,
Mortgagee.

Dated, Honolulu, July 5, 1898.
For further particulars apply to
J. ALFRED MAGOON,
Attorney for Bishop & Co.

The property to be sold is as follows:

1. All those pieces or parcels of land situate at Moanalua, Oahu, described in R. P. 3,505, L. C. A. 1,059, to Kekaha as Apanas 1, 2, 3 and 4, the same having been conveyed to said D. K. Kanihika by deed of Mokuaiaki dated February 10th, 1879 and recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 58, pages 120-1.
2. All that piece of land situate at Moanalua aforesaid containing an area of 1-3 acre, and being the same premises conveyed to said D. K. Kanihika by deed of S. M. Damon and wife, dated April 6th, 1891, described as follows:

E boomaka ana ma ke kahi Akau Kom. o ka Apana Elua o Kekaha, Palapala Sila Nui Helu 3,505, a e holo Akau 45' Hik. 86.5 kap. holo Kom. 22' 50' Hikina 258 kap. ma ka Kekaha Apana Ekahi, alaila Ak. 46' Kom. 27 kap. alaila Ak. 40' Kom. 132 kap. ma ke palena o ka Pa Hale Kula, Ak. 45' Hik. 3 kap. Ak. 45' Kom. 79 kap. a hoi 1 kapi boomaka ai.

3. All the undivided interest or share of the said D. Kamakauha in a certain piece of land situate at Lele, Honolulu, Oahu.

1892-4T

OLD BURIAL CAVE

Thirty Skeletons of Ancient Kauai Aliis.

Travels of a Taro Merchant—Supply Found in Kalalau—Voyages of the Iwa.

Three hundred bags of taro and 60 bags of rice comprised the cargo of the steamer Iwa which arrived at 7 o'clock from Kalalau. Joe Puni, of the Iwa now operating the Iwa, was a passenger by her most of the way and reports a most successful trip. The lumber which was taken from Honolulu was landed at Kalalau, notwithstanding some rough weather, without any trouble. Orders were brought down for more lumber and general merchandise from Kalalau which will be sufficient to load the Iwa when she returns there next week.

A trip was made from Kalalau over the trail through the valleys of Napali by Puni and he has contracted to buy all the taro grown in Kalalau, Honokaa, Haena, Wainiha and Hanakapi. On the way over Puni relates finding in a cave at the head of Hanakaa valley, skeletons numbering over thirty. This was formerly a burial vault for the aliis of Kauai, whose bodies after death were taken by retainers and secretly interred.

The coffee at Kinney's plantation at Honokaa is looking fine and the first crop will be taken off next month. A pulper is now awaiting shipment here for this plantation.

The natives all the way from Kalalau to Hanalei regard the advent of the Iwa with joy. Excepting what taro could be sold to local consumers it has heretofore gone to rot. It is the finest of all grown on these islands. Oahu taro is of a much inferior grade and the Honolulu poi shops have agreed to take the Kauai article to any amount. The intention is to bring a load of taro from the plantations on Kauai every week during the continuance of such weather as will permit a landing at the places mentioned. It will arrive each Wednesday and serve to keep up the supply with the addition of the local supply, which is considerable.

Though a good sailor ordinarily, Puni got terribly seasick on the return trip of the Iwa. Passing Waiānāe shortly after noon yesterday he stopped the Iwa and was rowed ashore. The railway was good enough for him the rest of the journey and he was on hand at Brewer's wharf in time to join the other two of the trio comprising the syndicate, Harry Crane and James White, both well known young men about town, in receiving the steamer's cargo upon her arrival as above.

"TOM" BIRCH.

Death at Oakland of Man Well Known Here.

OAKLAND, July 13.—Thomas J. Birch, who had for many years been manager of the San Francisco Directory Department of the H. S. Crocker Company, died last night in this city, after a short illness. The deceased was in the business department of The Examiner years ago. He was very prominent in mercantile circles. His home was at 1144 Broadway, Alameda. He had lived in San Francisco for twenty-five years, having come here from New York, which was his birthplace. Mr. Birch was fifty years of age. He leaves a widow and six children. The funeral will be held on Friday, from the family residence.

Mr. Birch was very well known in the islands and had many friends in the country, especially in Honolulu. His trips to the place were usually in the interest of the publication of directories and the most recent one was made but a few months ago. Mr. Birch was known all over the States as a premier solicitor for printing lines. He always had good situations with good firms.

Death came to Mr. Birch very suddenly. His wife wrote to a friend here on the afternoon of the 12th, saying that Mr. Birch was slightly ill, but would be all right again in a few days. He was a man of robust appearance and of pleasant, attractive manners and was energetic in business affairs, but fond of the society of friends. His reputation was in every way excellent. The death of Mr. Birch will not in any way interfere with the issuance of the Hawaiian Directory undertaken by the Gazette Company. In the preparation of this work Mr. Birch had been employed for some time both here and in San Francisco.

Teacher's Association.
(From Saturday's Daily.)

The Teachers' Association will meet in annual conference next week. A meeting of officers will be held today to arrange for the sessions. The first conference will be held Monday or Tuesday for the selection of committees and later in the week officers will be elected and the work of the ensuing year planned out. Miss Josephine Deyo, of Hilo, is the present president of the Association.

The Military.

A Cabinet member said yesterday that in the minds of the authorities the future of the First Regiment, N. G. H. was rather in doubt. It may be that the command can or will be taken over at once by the United States. In that case all those who do not wish to continue in service will be given the opportunity to withdraw. Those who take the oath to serve with the militia of Hawaii of the regulars of

the United States will be in the Department of California. It has been the hope of a large number of men in the Hawaiian service that a battalion can be organized here for service in Manila. It is believed that favor would be shown such a command on the assumption or ground that the men would retain their good health after reaching the Philippines.

PATRIOTISM.

Colonel Parker Defines the Term to Y. M. C. A. Audience.

Colonel Francis W. Parker addressed a full hall at the Y. M. C. A. Sunday afternoon on the subject of "Patriotism." A considerable part of the audience were soldiers from the transports. The speaker defined patriotism as following bravely and steadfastly the line of duty to one's country and humanity.

"Think of the lives it cost in the wars down the ages to give you the liberty and happiness you now enjoy," observed the lecturer. "What then is your duty? To repay humanity by devoting yourself to the extension of your privileges. Give your life for it if necessary."

"What you do do well. If a soldier be the best in the ranks. March the straightest, fight the hardest and longest. Many lawyers would serve humanity better splitting rails; many doctors would bless the world more by devoting their lives to hoeing the grass from about medical plants in the fields."

Miss Mary Hardy.

Miss Mary Herrick Hardy, daughter of Circuit Judge J. Hardy died at Lihue on Saturday, July 23 of consumption. She had been gradually sinking for more than a year and the end was not unexpected. The funeral was to have taken place yesterday. Miss Hardy was 37 years of age. She was a teacher at Lihue.

Drew the Line.

Harper's Bazaar.

He got his daughters off his hands, And thought it quite a treat, Until he found he had to keep Their husbands on their feet. He didn't mind the Harries or The Georgies with their ills; The Jacks and Petes he rather liked, But drew the line at Bills.

YEARS OF SUFFERING.

Brought About By a Fall in Which the Back Was Severely Injured—The Pain at Times Almost Unbearable.

Mr. Geo. F. Everett, a highly respected and well known farmer of Four Falls, Victoria Co., N. B., makes the following statement: "Some years ago while working in a barn I lost my balance and fell from a beam, badly injuring my back. For years I suffered with the injury and at the same time doing all I could to remove it, but in vain. I at last gave up hopes and stopped doctoring. My back had got so bad that when I would stoop over it was almost impossible to get straightened up again. When I would mow with a scythe for some little time without stopping it would pain me so that it seemed as if I could scarcely endure it, and I would lean on the handle of my scythe in order to get ease and straighten up. All other times I would be laid up entirely. After some years of suffering I was advised to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and decided to try one box. Before I had finished it I saw the pills were helping me. I bought six boxes more and the seven boxes completely cured me. It is three years since I took them and my back has not troubled me since. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are an invaluable medicine and I highly recommend them to any person suffering likewise. I consider that if I had paid \$10 a box for them, they would be a cheap medicine."

Rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, nervous headache, nervous prostration, and diseases depending upon humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc., all disappear before a fair treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.



DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne
Original and Only Genuine.
Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

DR. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.
Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant's fraud was entirely untrue, and he invited the jury to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 15, 1884.

DR. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Is a liquid medicine which cures PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it acts as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. C. Brown, Army Medical Staff, California, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

DR. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE IN Neuralgia, Croup, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

DR. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Rapidly cures all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The name of this medicine has given rise to many misapprehensions.

W. R.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold in bottles of 1/2, 1, 2, 4, 8, and 16, by all chemists.

J. T. DAVENPORT.
Sole Manufacturer.

SKINS ON FIRE

With torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, and pimply humours, instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single anointing with CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, followed by a full dose of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and humour cures.

Cuticura

Is sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBURY & SONS, London. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. "How to Cure Every Skin Humour," post free.

BABY'S SKIN SCALP and Hair Purified & Beautified by CUTICURA SOAP.

Hollister & Co. Import Cigars direct from Havana.
Hollister & Co. Import American Cigars direct from the Factories.
Hollister & Co. Import Manila Cigars direct from the Factories.
Hollister & Co. Import Smoking Tobaccos direct from the Factories.
Hollister & Co. Import Chewing Tobaccos direct from the Factories.
Hollister & Co. Import Snuff direct from the Factories.
Hollister & Co. Import Three B Pipes direct from the Factory in London.
Hollister & Co. Have Havana and Manila Cigars in Bond.
Hollister & Co. Are TOBACCONISTS.
Hollister & Co. Are Located at—
Corner of Fort & Merchant Sts.

California Fertilizer Works

Office: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
Factories: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

DEALERS IN—

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC
Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphate Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

Houses Sold on the Installment Plan

—and the Real Estate thrown in.

These houses would not do for you to live in, but they are just the thing for your pet bird. We have them in painted wire, neat and very cheap. Then we have the brass sort, some of which are plain in style and low in price and from this sort up to the fancy finished ones that the finest singers are usually allowed to have. Our Parrot and Breeding Cages are strong and neat, just the thing you want for the purpose.

For anything in this line, try

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

GIVEN AWAY FREE!

To every purchaser of a 30 cent box, containing three cakes of EGG WHITE SOAP, we will give free a beautiful picture worth twice the price of the soap.

WHITE

Nothing else like it. Makes the skin white and as smooth as velvet. Equal to any 25 cent soap on the market. Single Cake for 10 cents.

OF

Perfumed with delicate odor from French Flowers. Leaves a sweet refined odor made from the sweetest materials obtainable. The grandest soap for the toilet and complexion.

EGGS

Those using EGG WHITE SOAP will not suffer from chapped face or hands. SAMPLE Cake given free on application. Come early as the supply of handsome pictures is limited. WE ARE SOLE AGENTS.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

TIMELY TOPICS

June 24, 1898.

Anti-Caloric Boiler Compound.

As this is about the season when grinding on the plantations is about over and managers are considering putting their plant in condition for next season's grinding and in order that we may catch all the contemplated moves we want to call the attention of the plantation managers to our

ANTI-CALORIC BOILER COMPOUND.

At a recent test made by Engineer Kopke of the Pioneer Mill, Lahaina, Maui, the following results were disclosed:

Asbestos - - - 115F.
Scotch Compound - 108F.
ANTI-CALORIC - - 101F.

Is it necessary to say anything more than that

ANTI-CALORIC BOILER COMPOUND is economical in every way?

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.
Limited.
307 FORT ST.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Co OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks - - - 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies - - - 101,650,000
Total reichsmarks - - - 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks - - - 8,500,000
Capital their reinsurance companies - - - 35,000,000
Total reichsmarks - - - 43,500,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, a prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.
H. HACKFELD & CO., Ltd.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897, £13,558,080.
1-Authorized Capital—£3,000,000
Subscribed - - - 2,750,000
Paid up Capital - - - 687,500 0
2-Fire Funds - - - 2,748,819 7
3-Life and Annuity Funds - - - 10,187,610 1
£13,558,080 8 9
Revenue Fire Branch - - - 1,561,377 3
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches - - - 1,376,611 1
£2,937,988 4 9

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

CASTLE & COOKE IMPORTERS

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR
New England Mutual Life Insurance Co OF BOSTON.

Elma Fire Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.
(Limited)
AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company, OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS - - - £3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.
CAPITAL - - - £1,000,000.
REDUCTION OF RATES.
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd.
AGENTS.

J. S. WALKER.
General Agent the Hawaiian Islands:

Royal Insurance Company.

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.;
ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.;
WILHELM OF MAGDEBURG INSURANCE CO.;
SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA;
SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Rm. 12, Spreckels Bldg. Honolulu, H. I.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned, being appointed agents of the above company, are prepared to insure risks against fire on Steam and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of
F. A. S. HAEFFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co OF BREMEN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co OF BREMEN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. S. HAEFFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. S. HAEFFER & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

